

IOWA

Evelyn P. Lupkes, Kesley, Iowa, in place of F. D. Lursen, resigned.
Wallace L. Sheehy, Lawler, Iowa, in place of Florence Goss, retired.
Lawrence G. Phillips, Stratford, Iowa, in place of Hannah Nelson, retired.

KANSAS

Willena J. Martin, Chase, Kans., in place of D. L. Kirsch, removed.
Joseph P. Pendergast, Frankford, Kans., in place of R. C. Barrett, retired.
J. Ernestine Cannon, Latham, Kans., in place of M. D. Haring, retired.
Lloyd L. Baughman, Longton, Kans., in place of F. G. Burford, retired.
Paul W. Wade, Mayfield, Kans., in place of J. I. Goodrum, retired.
Earl D. Medlen, Rantoul, Kans., in place of F. E. Betz, retired.
Robert A. Franken, Troy, Kans., in place of A. W. VanBebber, retired.

KENTUCKY

Bobbie T. Hunter, Providence, Ky., in place of T. C. Thomson, retired.
James P. Edwards, Russellville, Ky., in place of G. M. Beasley, deceased.
Doris K. Burns, Sanders, Ky., in place of M. V. Garvey, retired.

LOUISIANA

Roger Frere, Madisonville, La., in place of L. S. Behrens, resigned.
Henry L. Parham, Mangham, La., in place of A. C. Brunson, retired.

MARYLAND

Albert A. Phillips, Hampstead, Md., in place of E. M. Belt, retired.
Margaret A. Stotler, Hancock, Md., in place of M. L. Shives, retired.
Nicholas S. Price, Sparks, Md., in place of W. E. Ensor, deceased.
Thomas H. Wallace, Street, Md., in place of C. W. Glasgow, retired.

MASSACHUSETTS

Frank Zalot, Jr., Hadley, Mass., in place of R. H. Horton, deceased.
James I. Keyes, Sharon, Mass., in place of A. F. King, retired.
Lawrence B. Connelly, Sherborn, Mass., in place of J. C. Jackson, retired.
John J. Kelley, Jr., Truro, Mass., in place of M. E. Joseph, retired.

MICHIGAN

Kenneth G. Klenitz, Ithaca, Mich., in place of H. H. Alverson, retired.
Robert C. Clark, Lupton, Mich., in place of M. G. Cox, removed.
James M. Stubbett, Mason, Mich., in place of L. B. Palmer, deceased.
Theodore Russ, New Buffalo, Mich., in place of J. M. Littlejohn, resigned.
John L. May, Paris, Mich., in place of F. B. Munn, retired.
Donald F. Gillard, Spruce, Mich., in place of Velma Gillard, retired.

MINNESOTA

Michael C. Rooney, Benson, Minn., in place of W. G. Swanson, retired.
Marcellus J. Simonson, Wood Lake, Minn., in place of Joseph Trojohn, retired.

MISSISSIPPI

William E. Peets, Brookhaven, Miss., in place of A. M. Coker, retired.
M. Deaton McAuley, Byhalia, Miss., in place of E. E. Perry, retired.
Julian W. McLeod, Pascagoula, Miss., in place of A. V. Smith, retired.
Mattie C. Kyzar, Ruth, Miss., in place of C. C. Clark, retired.

MISSOURI

Emmet R. Carey, Brookfield, Mo., in place of G. F. Breen, retired.
Wilson S. Tally, Clinton, Mo., in place of W. B. Menefee, retired.
Robert F. Reddick, Crystal City, Mo., in place of A. A. Fufts, deceased.

Janet K. Lewis, Des Arc, Mo., in place of N. A. King, retired.
Martha F. Mead, Harrisburg, Mo., in place of T. R. Long, retired.
Thomas G. Williams, Lathrop, Mo., in place of M. C. David, deceased.
Don O. Baker, Newburg, Mo., in place of Roy Southern, retired.

MONTANA

Nels O. Peterson, Nashua, Mont., in place of M. M. Baker, retired.

NEBRASKA

Roy E. Boham, Bassett, Nebr., in place of F. C. Diehl, deceased.
Ella E. Jackson, Crookston, Nebr., in place of G. J. Brown, retired.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Raymond A. Saulnier, Whitefield, N.H., in place of M. A. Laughery, retired.

NEW JERSEY

Virginia A. Korbobo, Bloomsbury, N.J., in place of C. K. Sheets, resigned.
James Luciano, Florham Park, N.J., office established January 5, 1963.
Rudolph J. Kuchta, Linden, N.J., in place of C. F. Vanderwall, retired.
Clair J. Nenno, Riverside, N.J., in place of Herbert Schneider, retired.

NORTH CAROLINA

Howard Young, Bakersville, N.C., in place of J. F. Greene, resigned.
Paul E. Buck, Burnsville, N.C., in place of G. L. Hensley, retired.
Ann F. Watts, Germantown, N.C., in place of R. T. Beck, retired.
Annie B. Collins, Laurel Springs, N.C., in place of A. O. Clark, retired.
Elma P. Drew, Magnolia, N.C., in place of J. C. Chesnutt, transferred.
Mildred A. Crowder, Peachland, N.C., in place of J. R. Crowder, deceased.
James W. Jenkins, Pendleton, N.C., in place of R. W. Davis, retired.
Sybil M. Biconish, White Oak, N.C., in place of R. C. Johnson, retired.

OHIO

Miles S. Snyder, Jr., Brookfield, Ohio, in place of R. W. Steuart, retired.
Thomas R. Armstrong, Mendon, Ohio, in place of E. D. Severn, retired.
Thelma M. Schneider, Middle Bass, Ohio, in place of H. A. Helse, retired.
C. Thomas Sharp, Pleasant Plain, Ohio, in place of A. O. Sharp, retired.

OREGON

Mabel E. Pounds, Adrian, Oreg., in place of Glenwood Pounds, retired.
Max E. Gardner, Springfield, Oreg., in place of S. V. Ward, retired.
Lavonne H. Moe, Sweet Home, Oreg., in place of N. G. Haven, retired.
Elizabeth A. Barber, Ukiah, Oreg., in place of M. V. Arbuckle, retired.

PENNSYLVANIA

Walter G. Carney, Armagh, Pa., in place of R. O. Trexler, retired.
David E. Best, Callensburg, Pa., in place of E. P. Heeter, deceased.
John S. L. Halenar, Coatesville, Pa., in place of C. H. Conner, retired.
Paul B. Robinson, Concordville, Pa., in place of B. S. Robinson, retired.
Edwin V. Strohl, Hellertown, Pa., in place of T. K. Hagey, retired.
Herbert A. Hall, Lakewood, Pa., in place of C. G. Reynolds, retired.
Ernestine C. Buttorff, Millmont, Pa., in place of H. R. Samsell, transferred.
Ralph S. Meyer, Pocopson, Pa., in place of D. L. Meyer, deceased.
George Novak, Sayre, Pa., in place of A. F. Vosburgh, retired.
Lloyd S. French, Starrucca, Pa., in place of H. S. Glover, deceased.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Douglas E. McTeer, Early Branch, S.C., in place of A. F. Foy, retired.
Farrell E. Rodgers, New Ellenton, S.C., office established November 1, 1963.
Milledge D. Penn, Ward, S.C., in place of M. S. Hallman, retired.

TENNESSEE

Joe F. Corlew, Bruceton, Tenn., in place of W. I. Easley, retired.
Mary B. Marlin, Christiana, Tenn., in place of M. I. O'Brien, retired.

TEXAS

Sam A. Kelley, Alvarado, Tex., in place of E. P. Robinson, retired.
Edwin Zajlock, Buckholts, Tex., in place of E. B. Hyer, retired.
Walter Kutzer, Comfort, Tex., in place of Arthur Bergmann, deceased.
Otis S. Bowers, Corpus Christi, Tex., in place of A. C. McGloin, retired.
Evaline W. Bartlett, Glen Flora, Tex., in place of L. A. Williams, resigned.
Leonard W. Pierce, Gordon, Tex., in place of Sue DeFord, retired.
Katherine B. Carter, Hawley, Tex., in place of Tommie Wood, retired.
Loralee J. Simmons, Magnolia, Tex., in place of Wilora Damuth, retired.
Charles E. Lindsey, Memphis, Tex., in place of J. H. Vallance, retired.
Sammie O. Smith, Telephone, Tex., in place of W. H. Castleberry, deceased.

VERMONT

Francis H. Eddy, East Wallingford, Vt., in place of N. E. Graves, retired.

VIRGINIA

E. Trigg Harrison, Chesapeake, Va., office established January 1, 1963.
Agnes M. Allen, Goshen, Va., in place of G. D. Condon, retired.
Norman J. Hogge, Hayes, Va., in place of L. B. Williams, retired.
Charles R. Jordan, Haymarket, Va., in place of R. C. Smith, retired.
Louise H. Miller, Topping, Va., in place of C. M. Revere, deceased.
Stuart M. Petke, West Point, Va., in place of J. F. Walsh, retired.

WEST VIRGINIA

Lottie G. Moore, Durbin, W. Va., in place of J. C. Gum, retired.
Charles G. Robison, Fairview, W. Va., in place of M. L. Michael, retired.
Glenn W. Hammer, Weston, W. Va., in place of Ross White, resigned.

WISCONSIN

Lawrence J. Vandehey, Auburndale, Wis., in place of T. J. Weiler, retired.
Vernon A. Plamann, Greenville, Wis., in place of R. C. Trauba, retired.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1965

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., quoted these words of the Psalmist: *Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in Him; and He shall bring it to pass.*

Let us pray.

Almighty God, may the legislation which is proposed and enacted by the Congress during this session redound to Thy glory and bring blessedness to our Republic and humanity everywhere.

Grant that the Members of this legislative body may be endowed with clear judgment and wise decision and always find their minds and hearts sustained

by the assurance that righteousness shall prevail.

Inspire them with that moral and spiritual stamina and courage which will never permit them to take a neutral or negative attitude toward life's loftiest principles.

We humbly and penitently acknowledge that we cannot achieve the fulfillment of the high aspirations which we cherish, unless we commit ourselves to Thy grace and guidance.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 28, 1965, was read and approved.

SUNDRY MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 4. An act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to establish the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, to provide grants for research and development, to increase grants for construction of municipal sewage treatment works, to authorize the establishment of standards of water quality to aid in preventing, controlling, and abating pollution of interstate waters, and for other purposes;

S. 408. An act to authorize a study of methods of helping to provide financial assistance to victims of future natural disasters; and

S. 576. An act to encourage physicians and dentists who have received student loans under programs established pursuant to title VII of the Public Health Service Act to practice their professions in areas having a shortage of physicians and dentists.

The message also announced that the Presiding Officer of the Senate, pursuant to Public Law 115, 78th Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of certain records of the U.S. Government," appointed Mr. JOHNSTON and Mr. CARLSON members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 65-7.

JUSTICE FOR ALL CITIZENS IN WAR CLAIMS

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to eliminate a grave injustice. In 1962 Congress passed

Public Law 87-846 amending the War Claims Act of 1948 to authorize settlement of several classes of World War II claims which were not covered by the original law or its subsequent amendments. But that law provided for compensation of war claims only if the claimant and all predecessors in interest were nationals of the United States on the date of the loss. Those who fled the horrors of Nazi Germany to seek a refuge of freedom in this country were not entitled to recover for property lost in their native land if, as happened so often, the Nazis confiscated and destroyed the property before they could become U.S. citizens.

Pointing out the inherent discrimination in not compensating all citizens for their war claims, I offered an amendment when the bill was on the floor in 1962 to include those citizens who suffered losses and later became American citizens. Later I introduced a bill to accomplish this result.

Again today I am introducing a bill to amend the War Claims Act of 1948 to allow the filing of claims by citizens of the United States who would be eligible to file for compensation under the present law except for the fact that they were not citizens at the time of their loss.

The present law creates in effect two classes of citizenship and constitutes an affront to our democratic principles. It says in effect that the United States owes a greater obligation to those who became citizens earlier than their fellow citizens.

This is a question of the obligation of the U.S. Government to its people and not a matter of international law. The assets from which war claims are paid are U.S. assets.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot tolerate two classes of citizens. Citizens by choice are entitled to equal treatment with citizens by birth.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time in order to make an announcement.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, has advised that he will bring up, under unanimous consent, three bills reported unanimously by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs on tomorrow, as follows:

H.R. 203, funds for research on diseases;

H.R. 214, repeal of mustering-out payments; and

H.R. 228, increased compensation for service-connected disabilities.

And, Mr. Speaker, I am advised that identical or very similar bills were reported in the 88th Congress and passed the House.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the majority leader yield?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Is it my understanding that these bills have been reported out unanimously by the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs?

Mr. ALBERT. That is the report that I have. They were reported out unanimously last year and passed the House unanimously last year.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield so I may answer the question of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HALEY. These bills were passed out of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs unanimously.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I thank the majority leader.

BEN COLE

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words in commendation of a fellow Hoosier who has just been elected to the congressional standing committee of correspondents.

Mr. Ben Cole is chief of the Washington bureau of the Indianapolis Star, the Muncie Star, and the Arizona Republic. He has been associated with the Indianapolis Star since 1944, serving as State house reporter and city editor. He has been chief of the Washington bureau since 1949.

Ben Cole is typical of those in the Capitol who help so much in keeping the public informed about Washington happenings. The standing committee of correspondents does an excellent job in facilitating the operation of reporters in the Capitol and it also polices their activities to see that everything is carried on with fairness and appropriate decorum. I know that Ben Cole will be a valuable addition to this group. I commend the correspondents on their wise selection.

I have known Ben Cole for many years. He represents the very finest in our great fourth estate. This honor could not have happened to a "finer feller."

It is also of note that the chairman of the committee is Mr. Robert N. Branson, a great reporter, who represents, among others, the Lafayette Journal and Courier and the Marion Chronicle, and Leader Tribune, other fine Hoosier newspapers.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of this body to the fact that it was 30 years Friday that the gentleman from Indiana, CHARLES HALLECK, was sworn in as a Member of this body. Few men have contributed more to our country than has CHARLES HALLECK. I hope he will be around for 30

years more to give new Members the benefit of his very fine advice.

Mr. HALLECK. I thank the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, for yielding to me.

As I look back over these last 30 years, they have been quite something. As a matter of fact, after the 1936 elections I think we only had 88 Republicans in the House of Representatives. We are not quite that bad off now, but I well remember that for 4 years I was the lone Republican from Indiana. You people over there ought to cheer that. But it was kind of a desperate situation with us back there.

In any event, I want to add my word of commendation to these people from our area, particularly Bob Branson, who is chairman of the joint committee. He is a Michigander by birth, and represents newspapers up there. He also represents the Lafayette Journal and Courier in my district in Indiana, as well as the Idaho Statesman out in Boise.

He is one of the young, up-and-coming hardworking journalists. He works at his profession, he is proud of his profession, and he does a great job.

With reference to Ben Cole, who came from the Indianapolis Star, and who heads their bureau here, as the gentleman from Indiana has said for these many years, I welcomed him to Washington when he came here. He has been everything I had hoped he would be here. He is a topnotch reporter, and being a topnotch reporter, he is imaginative and witty and a great writer of features.

Bob and Ben have been fine in every respect. They have been fair in their objectiveness. These gentlemen, in my opinion, are a great credit to their profession.

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, January 30, many of us sat before our television sets paying final tribute to Sir Winston Churchill, one of the greatest men in the world's history.

As we watched a barge carrying Sir Winston's casket depart from London Tower and make its way along the Thames to Waterloo Station, a familiar voice came through for the world to hear. It was the voice of our own beloved former President, Dwight D. Eisenhower. Although, as he said, he had no charter to speak for the American people, no person more deserved the honor; no person could have more truly represented the deep and personal feeling we, as Americans, have for Sir Winston Churchill.

Along with millions of other Americans I am proud that a man of Dwight D. Eisenhower's stature spoke for me, which indeed he did.

Former President Eisenhower's words of final tribute to Sir Winston Churchill

well express the feelings of all Americans:

REMARKS BY GENERAL EISENHOWER

Upon the mighty Thames, a great avenue of history, move at this moment to their final resting place the mortal remains of Sir Winston Churchill. He was a great maker of history, but his work done, the record closed, we can almost hear him, with the poet, say:

"Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me.
Twilight and evening bell
And after that the dark.
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark."

As I, like all other freemen, pause to pay a personal tribute to the giant who now passes from among us, I have no charter to speak for my countrymen—only for myself. But, if in memory, we journey back two decades to the time when American and Briton stood shoulder to shoulder in global conflict against tyranny, then I can presume—with propriety I think—to act as spokesman for the millions of Americans who served with me and with their British comrades during those 3 years of war on this sector of the earth.

CHURCHILL WAS BRITAIN

To those men, Winston Churchill was Britain—he was the embodiment of British defiance to threat, her courage in adversity, her calmness in danger, her moderation in success. Among the Allies his name was spoken with respect, admiration, and affection. Although they loved to chuckle at his foibles, they knew he was a staunch friend. They felt his inspirational leadership. They counted him a fighter in their ranks.

The loyalty that the fighting forces of many nations here serving gave to him during the war was no less strong, nor less freely given, than he had, in such full measure, from his own countrymen.

An American, I was one of those allies. During those dramatic months, I was privileged to meet, to talk, to plan and to work with him for common goals.

Out of that association an abiding—and to me precious—friendship was forged; it withstood the trials and frictions inescapable among men of strong convictions, living in the atmosphere of war.

VICTORIES AND DEFEATS

The war ended, our friendship flowered in the later and more subtle tests imposed by international politics. Then, each of us, holding high official post in his own nation, strove together so to concert the strength of our two peoples that liberty might be preserved among men and the security of the free world wholly sustained.

Through a career during which personal victories alternated with defeats, glittering praise with bitter criticism, intense public activity with periods of semiretirement, Winston Churchill lived out his 4 score and 10 years.

With no thought of the length of the time he might be permitted on earth, he was concerned only with the quality of the service he could render to his nation and to humanity. Though he had no fear of death, he coveted always the opportunity to continue that service.

At this moment, as our hearts stand at attention, we say our affectionate, though sad, goodbye to the leader to whom the entire body of freemen owe so much.

CHAMPION OF FREEDOM

In the coming years, many in countless words will strive to interpret the motives, describe the accomplishments, and extol the virtues of Winston Churchill—soldier, statesman, and citizen that two great countries were proud to claim as their own. Among all the things so written or spoken, there

will ring out through all the centuries one incontestable refrain:

He was a champion of freedom.

May God grant that we—and the generations who will remember him—heed the lessons he taught us; in his deed; in his words; in his life.

May we carry on his work until no nation lies in captivity; no man is denied opportunity for fulfillment.

And now to you, Sir Winston—my old friend—farewell.

HAS THE PRESIDENTIAL OATH BEEN CHANGED?

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, when the oath of office was administered to the President on January 20, there was a departure from the form prescribed by the Constitution. Both the Chief Justice and the President referred to "the office of the Presidency of the United States" whereas the Constitution directs that the President-elect swear to faithfully execute "the office of the President of the United States."

This alteration I supposed to be an inadvertence. A respected columnist, David Lawrence, now suggests the change was deliberate. He writes:

After all, it seems unlikely that members of the Supreme Court would ever countenance for one moment the idea that anything a Chief Justice said in reading the Constitution could possibly be due to a misprint or be a misreading of the text.

The phrase "the office of the Presidency" connotes an establishment, broader, more encompassing than the original constitutional form. Mr. Lawrence hints the change in language was part of the "modernizing" which the present Court engages insofar as the Constitution is concerned—amendment by interpretation rather than by the people in the prescribed way.

If this was a deliberate and not an inadvertent change, and if it is acquiesced in as inconsequential, here is a precedent for further judicial change in the form of the oath. If the Court may control the form of the oath, may it not also dictate its substance? If so, might not the Court in the end prescribe the conditions under which the President assumes his office? It truly appears the Court is setting itself above the Constitution.

CLOSURE OF VETERANS HOSPITALS

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include a letter from the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Department of New Mexico, at the end of my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to call to the attention of this body once again the cruel and heartless act of closing veterans hospitals throughout this Nation.

Economy certainly cannot be used to justify these closings when you examine the new budget and find \$260 million included for the implementation of the Hill-Burton Act to build new hospitals. Over \$20 million has been asked to build new hospitals for the military—and the whereabouts of these new hospitals is still a secret. Funds have even been requested to build new veterans hospitals and an item of \$61 million has been included for the operation of public health hospitals. Also, over \$66 million is in the budget for hospital health service under the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

When we have such a shortage of hospitals and hospital beds, it seems ridiculous to me to even think of closing these vitally needed hospitals.

I might add that the Fort Bayard Veterans Hospital in New Mexico has been in use serving the people of that area for over 100 years and is still desperately needed.

I once again hope that the great and distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] and the chairman of the Hospital Subcommittee of the Veterans' Affairs Committee of this House, the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. HALEY], will give the Members of the Congress and the people a chance to be heard with regard to this cruel action.

Mr. Speaker, the letter to which I referred earlier is as follows:

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE
UNITED STATES, DEPARTMENT OF
NEW MEXICO,

Albuquerque, N. Mex., January 22, 1965.

HON. THOMAS G. MORRIS,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MORRIS: I have delayed correspondence with you on two subjects.

1. A vital concern in this State is the Administrator's announcement of the closure of Fort Bayard Veterans' Administration Hospital.

TOM, according to statistics released by the Veterans' Administration, Fort Bayard hospital had 215 operating beds; and on November 30, 1964, had an ADPL of 156. It has been announced that the hospitals involved were considered marginal hospitals, and that transportation and staffing problems existed in this hospital. I know of no staffing problems in the Fort Bayard hospital; as I saw a recent publication from the hospital that they had hired just recently a Dr. Wilson, former professor of medicine at the University of Minnesota and Wisconsin. To hire a man of this caliber does not appear to me to be a basis for stating difficulty in finding doctors to go to Fort Bayard.

As you already know, Fort Bayard covers two-thirds of the southern part of New Mexico, the western part of Texas, and the eastern part of Arizona. The over 36,000 veterans in El Paso, Tex., and its surrounding area rely on the facilities at Fort Bayard for treatment. It has already been experienced that those servicemen retiring in El Paso area and Albuquerque-Roswell areas are having to seek hospitalization in VA facilities because of what we understand is insufficient facilities in service hospitals.

The closure of Fort Bayard Veterans' Administration Hospital is going to deny many many World War I veterans who have service connection for pulmonary diseases; and

who moved to the area shortly after World War I; and who are requiring to have more and more treatment for residual pulmonary diseases. It would appear impossible to get a seriously disabled veteran into a VA facility, such as here in Albuquerque, from the Fort Bayard area if an emergency arises because of being over 250 miles away from the nearest Veterans' Administration facility.

The transportation costs and the cost of emergency hospitalization in a hospital in the Silver City area will have a great effect on the budget allocated for the Veterans' Administration in this State. I cannot understand how this can be termed any improvement toward service to service-connected disabled veterans; and those veterans eligible for treatment in a Veterans' Administration facility.

The department commanders of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, and Disabled American Veterans have met in Albuquerque and they on behalf of the combined membership of these organizations also vigorously protest the closing of the Fort Bayard Veterans' Administration Hospital.

I have heard that since the announcement January 12, 1965, of the closing of Fort Bayard, that a veteran traveling through the southern part of the State required emergency hospitalization. Because the hospital had been told to close operations, they were unable to admit this veteran even on an emergency basis.

It has already been established that numerous veterans and families travel across the Southwest; and emergencies have arisen which require emergency hospitalization; as the veteran under the law is entitled to make application for hospitalization and our existing facilities are overtaxed. It is difficult to understand why such an action was taken.

I might further state that every existing non-VA hospital in the State of New Mexico are already overloaded with patients, and inadequate facilities to take care of those patients. Even beds in hallways has not kept up with the growing population of this State.

Many, many people cannot afford the high cost of hospitalization; and many do not have the income to purchase any type of hospital protection; therefore, the veteran population, we believe, should be given due consideration as a veteran toward adequate treatment in VA facilities in this State.

TOM, you already know that our hospital in Albuquerque is experiencing extreme difficulty in attempting to stay within an allocated budget. You already know the city of Albuquerque alone has been forecast to increase its population from approximately one-fourth million to 700,000 by 1970 or thereabouts. The facility that we have at this time will not in any way take care of the veteran population coming in by that time.

By the same token, the facility in the next 2 years, at the rate of the increase of seriously disabled veterans in this area must—and I emphasize this—result in more funds to adequately operate our hospital. I am sure that the Congress has attempted to appropriate adequate funds to the Departments of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration to adequately support the hospital program.

Nevertheless, I don't believe that those responsible for allocating funds understand the situation that this hospital in Albuquerque was facing prior to the notice of the reduction in force that was instigated at our hospital because of budget allocations. We have had as many as 404 to 405 patients needing treatment in the hospital. Prior to January 12, 1965, because of the budget problems, a ceiling of 470 average daily patients was set up for this hospital. Since this time, because of seriously disabled veterans applying for admittance, the admis-

sion has gone up as high as 495 patients. Surely these veterans who are in need of emergent treatment or are service connected must be taken care of. Therefore, it appears to me inconceivable that this hospital will be able to operate within its budget unless everything is cut to the bone.

I have been advised as of this date that this hospital is down to 458 patients with the anticipation of approximately 50 patients being transferred in from Fort Bayard Hospital. Adding this together leaves me with a figure of 510 patients. At the same time, the waiting list is approximately 200 already.

Since the cutback some time ago and with the reduction in personnel and staff at the hospital, I do not understand how adequate summaries and reports can be handled with the already short staffed personnel to properly adjudicate cases for benefits to which veterans in the State are entitled. I can only say we have a delay in summaries. This delay will be greater than ever before.

In conclusion, TOM, all I can say is that I strongly support the department commanders and the organizations in the protest in keeping Fort Bayard open to care for the sick and disabled veterans of the southern part of the State of New Mexico.

Yours very truly,

JOHN R. KLOTZBACH,
Department Service Officer.

DO WE REALLY WANT EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY IN THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION?

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, during the past few days I have heard many voices raised both here and in the other body in criticism of the Veterans' Administration and Mr. William J. Driver, its most able Administrator, as a result of the VA's plan to streamline its operations and to effect economies in its field structure.

Much of this criticism is unjust and is based on unsound or inaccurate information, and some of it must be placed in the category of "economy is fine but don't practice it in my State or district."

I wish to address myself to two basic points: First, my own experience with recent VA consolidations which I have closely observed and, secondly, to the matter of the qualifications of Mr. William J. Driver, whose confirmation as VA Administrator is now pending before the Senate.

The past decade has seen many changes in all programs of the Veterans' Administration. Many of the benefit programs established to assist veterans in readjusting to civilian life are phasing out and will terminate in the not too distant future. Indeed, some have already done so; and, as is to be expected, participation in many of these programs has dropped sharply. In the medical programs, there have been significant breakthroughs in medical science which have greatly altered the type and nature of medical care and the facilities necessary for providing such care.

In order to adjust to these changing conditions and in furtherance of the

administration's policy of reducing unnecessary Government spending, the Veterans' Administration plans to streamline its operations and make adjustments and consolidations in its field structure. These changes will provide for continued high quality service to veterans and savings to taxpayers in administrative and/or overhead cost amounting to some \$23,500,000 in fiscal year 1966.

I have firsthand knowledge of the benefits realized by the consolidation of two VA regional offices, which are typical of the purposes of the present plans of the VA; namely, to streamline operations and reduce costs. In December 1963 the VA regional office in Waco, Tex., was the receiving station in a merger with the VA regional office of Dallas. I am reliably informed that this was one of the most successful consolidations of its kind ever undertaken by the VA and the experience gained in this consolidation has been invaluable in formulating VA's current plans. I have solicited all the information available on the achievements and savings realized in this highly successful consolidation of offices. They are of such magnitude that I feel they should be placed in the RECORD:

First, salary savings: This consolidation resulted in annual payroll savings exceeding \$360,000, excluding savings in fringe benefits costs. This consolidation resulted in a savings of 45 positions. The combined average employment in the Dallas and Waco offices in July 1963, 6 months prior to consolidation, totaled 385. By June 1964, 6 months after consolidation, the average employment had been reduced to 340 employees.

Second, space savings: Prior to consolidation, the two offices occupied a total of 81,920 square feet costing \$355,700. The present space occupied by the combined office is 71,657 square feet with an annual rental of \$171,685. Net savings to the Government in rental cost is \$184,000 annually and a reduction in space of 10,263 square feet. The General Accounting Office report to the Congress of the United States on this consolidation estimated annual savings in lease cost as about \$69,000. The actual results are 2½ times as good as the estimate.

Third, performance: It was, of course, uppermost in the minds of the responsible officials of the Veterans' Administration that service to veterans and their beneficiaries not be diminished. My information leads me to the conclusion that in reality service rendered by the combined regional office at Waco has, in fact, improved over that previously rendered by the separate offices in that—

(a) Based on 100 percent as the highest attainable score, the Waco office is presently assigned a 95-percent ranking in the performance index system used in measuring the efficiency of all regional offices. This compares with a preconsolidation ranking of 90.11 in Waco and 90.34 in Dallas. The Waco office now ranks among the top 5 of 66 regional offices of this Nation;

(b) The Veterans' Administration uses productivity as an important measure in

the proper utilization of its employees. The productivity of the two offices during the 12 months immediately preceding the consolidation was 77 percentile. In the 12 months immediately following consolidation the Waco office productivity had increased to 83 percentile, an increase of 6 points or a percentage increase of 9.3 percent;

(c) In December 1964, the manager of the Waco regional office was presented a Presidential citation "in special recognition of an outstanding contribution of greater economy in Government in the field of personnel management." Only two such awards were made to VA regional offices; and

(d) The timeliness of processing in the consolidated office at Waco has shown considerable improvement resulting in more expeditious service to veterans, an increase in productivity and an increase in the quality index measurement system used by the VA central office. Remember too that this was all done with 45 fewer people.

Fourth, employee morale: Several morale indicators are of particular significance in the Waco office and include the following:

(a) Every permanent employee of the Waco office participates in the U.S. Savings Bond payroll deduction program;

(b) Every employee participated in the Kennedy library fund;

(c) There was 100 percent participation in the Greater Waco United Fund Campaign, leading all Federal agencies in the area;

(d) Employee attitude surveys under conditions where employees' answers were anonymous and secret unto themselves reveal that 95 percent of all questions were favorably answered evoking the following evaluation: "Overall management-employee relations indicating high morale"; and

(e) There were no appeals from employees from personnel actions taken as a result of consolidation.

Fifth, management: The General Accounting Office report No. B-152355, dated November 29, 1963, which is a report on the proposed move of the VA regional office from Dallas, Tex., to Waco, Tex., contains a statement on page 21 as follows:

Effective management will play a significant role in the overall effectiveness of the consolidated office.

As we look back from the time of consolidation of these offices to the present, this is a particularly meaningful observation since every measure of the effectiveness of management and efficiency applied by the VA central office to its 66 regional offices reflects that the management of the combined office at Waco, Tex., is operating in a highly efficient manner. The Waco office is providing the highest type service to veterans and their beneficiaries not only with significant savings each year but with many compliments on the part of those being served, giving thanks and words of appreciation for the manner in which they were treated and the attention their individual cases received. Some representative comments from Congressmen,

businessmen, organizations, and individual beneficiaries are as follows:

My husband and I sent a registered letter to Governor Connally commending your interest and special kindness.

Thank you for your good service that always comes from your office.

I thank the entire staff of the Veterans' Administration of Waco for courteous treatment.

I appreciate your tireless efforts and enthusiasm during the United Fund Campaign.

Sincerest gratitude for time and effort you spent in my behalf.

Mr. Speaker, the Waco office is alert to any complaint concerning its service and there is no record of receipt of a complaint attributable to the consolidation of the two offices. A contingent of those activities of the Waco regional office having direct contact with the veteran public is physically located in the VA office at Dallas to perform this direct service. As Congressman, I have not received one complaint alleging that this consolidation has made it any more difficult for any veteran to make a needed contact with the Veterans' Administration.

Sixth. In summary I wish to point out that an annual savings exceeding \$544,000 has been realized by this consolidation. The Waco office is performing at a high level of efficiency by every standard of measurement applied by the Veterans' Administration. The pending workloads in the Waco office were brought to a manageable level immediately after consolidation and have continued well within established tolerances. Employee morale is excellent. Service to veterans in the Waco regional office territory is rendered efficiently and expeditiously.

I would like for the record to show the names of the responsible officials of the VA regional office at Waco who along with their dedicated staff have played such an important role in the success of that office: Glyndon M. Hague, manager; G. J. Coker, assistant manager; Wooten D. Simpson, personnel officer; O. D. Goodwin, management analysis officer; Thomas E. Ball, chief attorney; Paul F. Barnett, finance officer; J. Paul Board, chief outpatient clinic; W. H. Moore, contact officer; Bryan W. Ready, loan guaranty officer; and L. A. Townsend, adjudication officer.

I submit that this consolidation has proven to be in the interest not only of economy but also of efficiency and service to the veterans. I see no reason to feel that the pending consolidations will not have a similar result.

And now to my second point, the qualifications of Mr. William J. Driver to be Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. Driver is the first career Federal employee to be appointed to that position. He has been with the Veterans' Administration since February 1946, with the exception of 2 years during the Korean conflict when he returned to active military service.

He served in the Contact and Administrative Services, the Compensation and

Pension Service, and then later directed the entire benefits program as Chief Benefits Director before becoming Deputy Administrator. Mr. Driver brings to his new assignment a more thorough understanding of the VA program than any of his post-World War II predecessors.

He holds the Veterans' Administration's two highest awards, the Exceptional Service Medal and the Meritorious Service Medal. In 1964, he attained national prominence when he was awarded the Career Service Award of the National Civil Service League.

His wartime service brought him other awards. He served during World War II as a commissioned officer with Headquarters, Adjutant General, European Theater of Operations, from 1942 until his separation from active duty in 1946. His military decorations include recognition from Great Britain and France as well as the United States. He holds the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, the Order of the British Empire, and the Croix de Guerre.

During the Korean conflict he served with the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, U.S. Army. He returned to the VA in August 1953.

Mr. Driver came with the VA in February 1946 as special assistant to the Assistant Administrator for Contact and Administrative Service. He later served as Director of the Records Management Service; Director of the Planning and Field Supervision Service, and special representative to the Assistant Administrator, all in the Contact and Administrative Services.

It was during this period that he attended law school at George Washington University at night and earned his LL. B. degree in 1952. He was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia that same year.

Following his Korean conflict service, he became staff assistant to the Chief Benefits Director, and in February 1956 he was named Director, Compensation and Pension Service, an office responsible for the disbursement annually of approximately \$3.5 billion in benefit payments to more than 3 million veterans or their dependents.

In January 1958 he became Acting Chief Benefits Director, and in February 1959, he was named to the post of Chief Benefits Director. He was named Deputy Administrator, second in command of the VA, in February 1961.

Mr. Driver was born May 9, 1918, in Rochester, N.Y., and received his high school education in that city. He underwrote his college education at Niagara University by employment with a Rochester insurance firm and received his degree in business administration, cum laude, from Niagara in 1941.

He married the former Marian McKay, the daughter of professor emeritus of economics, Marion K. McKay, of the University of Pittsburgh, where Professor McKay is also chairman of the civil service commission.

The Drivers have two sons, Joe, 13, and Kellie, 9, and make their home in Falls Church, Va.

Mr. Driver has been principally responsible for many of the important

achievements that have occurred in the Veterans' Administration in recent years. These include:

The veterans pension law, Public Law 86-211, which is more equitable to veterans and taxpayers;

The work measurement and performance standards program which provides knowledge essential in improving operations and the quality of service;

Effective planning, not only to anticipate and meet organizational problems, such as declining workloads in certain areas, but also to improve organizational effectiveness as such; and

The large-scale application of automatic data processing and the establishment of a new department of data management to provide a completely coordinated agencywide approach which will enable VA to realize more fully the potentials of ADP personnel skills and equipment.

Mr. Speaker, seldom is the best qualified man in the Nation appointed to head a great agency of the Federal Government. The appointment of Mr. Driver to head the Veterans' Administration is one of those rare instances where, truly, the best qualified man in America has been appointed to that important position. I know that my colleagues who have been privileged to deal with Mr. Driver over the past years in veterans affairs join me in praising the remarkable abilities and outstanding leadership qualities of this man. I know that this view of Mr. Driver is shared by my esteemed colleague and friend, chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, the gentleman from Texas, the Honorable OLIN E. TEAGUE.

It is my earnest hope that the Senate will speedily confirm the President's nomination of Mr. Driver as Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

PENNSBORO'S RINEHART

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, one of the keys to the success of any Federal program is local initiative. The most enduring form of progress is achieved through citizens at the grassroots working together, sparked by local leadership. Such leadership has been effectively provided in the town of Pennsboro, W. Va., by Mayor J. Carl Rinehart.

Built on a hillside in rugged Ritchie County, Pennsboro has a population of about 2,000. In recent years, people were leaving Ritchie County because jobs just were not available. The young people were moving out just as soon as they had finished school—and many before they finished. That was before a remarkable bundle of energy, enthusiasm, and imagination, Mayor Rinehart, began to stir Pennsboro to cooperative action.

First, he started a community building program, and coaxed and prodded everybody to pitching in with their own hands and tools to build a firehouse, a commu-

nity hall and gymnasium, and a medical building. Then he burned up the telephone wires and traveled to many different States at his own expense to stir the interest of small industries to move to Pennsboro. With the help of local capital, he induced the town fathers to build and remodel on industrial sites as a lure for small business to set up shop in Pennsboro. And it worked, too, as a new garment factory and several other new plants started operations in Pennsboro.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE HELPS

The remarkable story of achievement in the development of the Bond's Creek watershed project is another bright chapter in Pennsboro's progress. The U.S. Soil Conservation Service, working with the local and county people, developed a flood control and recreation project which annually attracts many visitors to Pennsboro to enjoy the fishing and hunting around the lake.

Mr. Speaker, the lessons to be learned from Pennsboro's experience can be applied anywhere in the United States. Mayor Rinehart has shown what local leadership and cooperation can do. His record was so remarkable that it has attracted attention in Canada, as indicated in the following editorial and article which appeared in the November 19, 1964, issue of *Family Herald*, Canada's national farm magazine:

DON'T LEAVE IT FOR GEORGE

Many of our communities are divided into many little cliques, each with its own goals and often cut off completely from other groups. In other communities several groups may lean heavily on the same people for support and direction. Either way, keeping an organization alive is often such a task that little energy is left for achievement. Often, loyalty may be the only reason for continuing membership. When this is so, loyalty might be more usefully employed in other ways, such as promoting the welfare of the whole community.

In few places do we need to look very far to see something that needs to be done. What amenities are there for old folks? What is there to channel young people's energies into creative lines instead of frustration and destruction? How could jobs be provided locally so that, when there are more people on a farm than it can rightly support, they can find suitable employment without leaving the home community? What can be done to wipe out eyecores and to make the most of beauty spots?

A single group may be able to do little to provide practical answers to these questions. But with the ideas and energies of several groups rolled together, some excellent solutions may be found, and it may be possible to accomplish far more than anyone has dreamed possible.

Of course, someone has to start the ball rolling, and as long as everybody is willing to leave that distinction to someone else, nothing will be done. Whose responsibility is it to get things moving? That question can be debated at great length, without settling anything.

What is the answer, then? It is so simple that it can easily be overlooked. The easiest answer is that nobody should wait for anyone else to start the ball rolling. In fact, we should not worry about what other people are doing or not doing; but when we see something that really needs doing, do what we can ourselves. Then, inspired by our example, the other people are likely to pitch in.

That is the sort of thing that has happened in Pennsboro, W. Va., as described on page

19. Why? Because Pennsboro has a mayor who is not afraid of putting effort into things, and who does not wait for other people to start before he will do anything. Like people anywhere, those in Pennsboro had to learn how to do things; and they would never have been able to organize the Bond's Creek flood control project if they had not amassed a lot of experience at working together, and gained a great deal of confidence in their ability to tackle large projects.

Most communities in this country have people quite as capable of working together as those in Pennsboro. Some of them have already accomplished a great deal through their joint efforts. For others, it is time to stop dwelling on differences and to start concentrating on getting at jobs that need to be done for the common good.

THE TOWN THAT TAMED A CREEK (By J. S. Cram)

A friend says Mark Twain's remark about the weather applies equally to the common good—everybody talks about it but nobody ever does anything. After meeting certain people on my Appalachian trip, I don't believe this cynical remark.

One of them was J. Carl Rinehart, the mayor of Pennsboro, W. Va. "We do things for ourselves in Pennsboro," says Mayor Rinehart. It's true, too.

When something needs doing Pennsboro people don't hire somebody else to do it with tax money while they swap stories about the good old days when people did things for themselves. And they're not above helping out the friends and neighbors through working with them on community projects. They roll up their sleeves and go to work side by side, townsman and farmer. As a result, the townspeople understand something of farm problems; and when active help is needed, they're eager to give it.

Pennsboro has changed a lot since 1955. The city was on the skids then. Industries had closed down, businesses were going bankrupt, people were leaving the district because there was nothing left to do but get into trouble. The three-cell jail was full almost every night, and the town council seemed able to do nothing to improve things. Then Carl Rinehart ran for mayor as a reform candidate and was elected. Immediately he started the task of cleaning up the city and putting it back on the map. Stimulated by his enthusiasm and inspired by his example, the citizens, rich and poor, laborer and professional, young and old, went to work to rebuild their city. Donating materials and doing the work with their own hands they built things the community needed, such as a firehall, a community hall and gymnasium, a medical building to house two doctors and a dentist. The jail fell into disuse; nobody had time to get drunk and disorderly. Encouraged by offers of factory space rebuilt to suit particular needs, industries began to come in, expanding employment and teaching new skills: a glass works, a garment factory, a plant turning out playing marbles, a metal stamping plant for aluminum awnings.

By last summer population had reached 2,000, double what it was 8 years ago.

Town-county cooperation flowered in the project to tame Bond's Creek. This little stream usually appeared quite tractable; but after a heavy rainstorm it would swell to a fury and play havoc with farms for miles along its course before spilling its silt-laden waters into the Ohio River about 20 miles northwest of Pennsboro. In a 12-month period in 1957-58 the waters went on the rampage 13 times, flooding bottom land, depleting soil fertility, washing away recent applications of lime and fertilizer, carrying off hay, destroying fences and damaging farms and out-buildings. Bursting out of the shallow channel of Bond's Creek the flood-

waters crept up into meadows, fields, and gardens, carrying a load of silt and sand torn from fields higher up the watershed. And when they receded they deposited much of this material, smothering crops and lowering the future productivity of the land. Not all of the sediment was left on farms. Some of it plugged the creek channel, slowing down the runoff so still more sediment was deposited and more water overflowed, striking a random course across the flood plain and scouring the bottom land.

DOUBLE-BARRELED CHANCE

The local grange, led by Harold F. Vincent of Highland, had been trying for some time to arouse general interest in controlling Bond's Creek. He found an ally in Mayor Rinehart, who served with him on the Ritchie County Redevelopment Committee. Although Bond's Creek flooding did not affect Pennsboro directly, some of its headwaters were in a city-owned park, and Mayor Rinehart saw a chance of a double-barreled effort—not only helping farmers, but providing recreation facilities where there are no natural lakes.

A preliminary flood control survey of the Bond's Creek area had already been made by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service under its small watershed project. It recommended putting in a dam high up in the Bond's Creek watershed, to slow the passage of floodwaters, and channel improvement below the dam, to permit surplus water to get away faster and reduce the chance of overflow. These engineering studies showed that although an improved stream channel and a dam would not solve all the farmers' flooding problem, most damage could be averted if individual farmers used approved practice to protect woodlands, improve pastures and meadows, reforest steep areas and improve management of cropland.

With this information before it and spurred on by the 1957-58 spate of floods the Little Kanawha Soil Conservation District, which is the regional operating authority in that part of West Virginia, considered going ahead with the project, but it seemed a lot for a few farmers to undertake. Then Mayor Rinehart put in his oar. The city of Pennsboro would cosponsor the project if it could be assured of a fair-sized lake for recreation.

Plans were reworked and it was found that to make a 12-acre lake would cost \$92,000—\$23,000 more than for a straight flood control structure. The U.S. Soil Conservation Service would pay half of this for flood control, and share the next 25 percent equally with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. That left another quarter of the total to be divided equally between the Fish and Wildlife Service and the city of Pennsboro—\$11,500 each.

That was a lot of money for a city of 2,000 people to raise. Mayor Rinehart was thinking of the enjoyment people could get almost right away from boating and fishing on the lake, and of how the reservoir might also be useful as a municipal water supply when the city had outgrown its present one. But he didn't want to borrow money for the job if he could help it. So he had an engineering firm make an estimate of clearing and stabilization work that could be done by hand or with small equipment, and suggested that Pennsboro people would perform the work instead of paying for it.

"It can't be done like that—it never has," was the reaction of the Soil Conservation Service. But Mayor Rinehart finally convinced them that it could be done like that—and it was. Week after week the citizens of Pennsboro felled trees, grubbed roots, burned brush, and seeded slopes to grass. Finally the job was finished and approved in December 1962 and the city took over the cost of maintaining the reservoir—about \$4,000 a year. That meant a continuing effort at money raising.

WHAT THE FARMERS DID

The farmers still had plenty of responsibility left to them. In March 1960 they set up the Bond's Creek Watershed Improvement District, to sponsor their end of the project. Its object was "meeting the requirements outlined by the Soil Conservation Service for establishing, repairing, and maintaining dams, adequate creek channels, and anti-erosion program in order to provide uniform drainage of Bond's Creek watershed, and thereby minimize damage to lands in said territory from floods and erosion."

Each farmer was required to sign an agreement to undertake improvement measures on his land, as listed in the box. After the 1957-58 floods, it wasn't hard to get their cooperation, as they realized that without this project they would soon be broke and their farms ruined. They also had to sign a trust agreement putting a lien on each farm for 50 years, to insure maintenance of the project; and to put up an emergency fund of \$2,000 so critical work could be done when required. A good start toward the \$2,000 was made by a \$50 donation from each of the 2 dozen farmers whose land adjoined the creek. The balance was raised by fish fries, auctioning high-powered rifles, and raffling a pony—events supported by the whole community.

The Soil Conservation Service picked up the biggest tab. It paid for the materials and use of heavy equipment in making the dam and for the improvements to the stream channel—improvements which included widening, deepening, and straightening the creekbed where necessary, to contain the runoff from all but unusually heavy storms.

Now the dam has been built, the channel cleared, and the high-priority land measures undertaken, and farmers along Bond's Creek are getting used to living without a crisis every time there's a storm. With flooding under control and land management improved meadows are producing 2 or 3 tons of hay where previously farmers were lucky if they got one off. And hillside pastures are supporting several times as many animals as they did before—and doing it without overgrazing.

Pennsboro, with water assured for recreation and future growth, is forging ahead on improvements to its 375-acre park complete with picnic tables, fireplaces, and shelters. It's trying to coax more industries in to join those it already has. It wants to keep on expanding so that local boys and girls, even if they can't all stay on the farm, can make a living and enjoy life without leaving the old hometown.

HOW BOND'S CREEK WAS TAMED

These were the control measures agreed on by the local land treatment committee, the West Virginia Conservation Commission and the U.S. Forest Service.

Forest land: Owners of forest land in the watershed were required to undertake the following measures, with technical assistance provided by the U.S. Forest Service.

1. Tree planting: Artificial reforestation of 80 acres of appropriate open land, needed to adjust land use to meet the needs and to reduce runoff and erosion by developing a protective cover and an absorbent forest floor sponge of humus and litter. Under such conditions the soil is protected, infiltration rates improved, soil moisture and storage capacity increased and the land put to its best use.

2. Hydrologic cultural operations: On 350 acres tree management would be aimed at improving absorption of water by the soil through thinning, weeding, improvement, and harvest cutting of existing stands, to encourage growth of trees most suitable for the purpose.

3. Woodland grazing control: Installing 5 miles of fencing to protect 500 acres of woodland from grazing of livestock, thus

preventing damage to the land's water-absorbing ability.

4. Skid trail and logging road erosion control for 2 miles: Simple ditches with pole or earth diversions, known as water bars, would be installed at regular intervals to slow down and divert water so it wouldn't gully the trails. Some eroding areas need replanting to hold the soil in place.

5. Other technical services: Individual management plans were prepared for at least 30 forest landowners, outlining practices and measures to be applied in the immediate future to maintain and improve forest hydrologic conditions.

Open land: The following land treatment measures were to be established with technical help from the U.S. Soil Conservation Service:

1. Contour farming on 150 acres: Laying out sloping fields in contour strips, with terraces and diversion ditches where required, would make it possible to plow, plant, and cultivate them on the level instead of up and down the slope, thus improving their water-retaining ability.

2. Hay land planting on 500 acres: Establishing long-term stands of grasses and legumes would anchor the soil, provide good moisture-absorbing capacity, and put the land to its best use.

3. Pasture treatment on 100 acres: Lime and fertilizer would be applied in accordance with approved recommendations on pasturelands, to increase the amount of vegetation for the control of soil erosion and runoff as well as to provide better grazing.

4. Farm ponds in 20 places: Impounding water by constructing a dam across a watercourse or a natural basin, or by excavating a pit or dugout, would lessen the floodwaters reaching the creek and make supplies available to farmers.

5. Streambank planting: Establishing 500 rods of perennial vegetation on streambanks to hold ground in place and shelter wildlife.

Wildlife: Measures undertaken with technical help from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:

1. Hedgerow planting: A 500-rod hedgerow of trees and shrubs within, across, or around fields to shelter wildlife.

2. Wildlife food planting: Establishing 4 acres of perennial, biennial, or annual plants in fields, odd areas, or strips.

3. Wildlife area improvement: Establishing 30 acres of wildlife habitat by providing protective cover, food plants, and protection from grazing.

SELECTION OF A NEW VICE PRESIDENT WHEN A VACANCY OCCURS

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, events of the last few years, and specifically the assassination of President Kennedy, have caused Americans to take a long second look at our legal structure providing for Presidential succession and the selection of a Vice President, if a vacancy in that Office occurs. Many of us have given serious thought to the need to fill this gap.

I have today introduced a bill calling for the selection of a new Vice President whenever a vacancy occurs in that office more than 30 days before the expiration of the term for which the Vice President

was elected. I suggest that procedure for such selection should be for the person discharging the powers and duties of President to convene the Senate and the House of Representatives in joint session to select a person to act as Vice President.

The Speaker of the House shall preside over the joint session and a quorum of both Houses of Congress shall be present. The selection should be made by majority vote of the Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives present and voting, each Member having one vote. The person discharging the powers and duties of the President shall have the right to veto any selection so made within 3 days.

Should the President veto any selection, the joint session shall make another selection under the same procedure. If the selection is vetoed, that person shall not again be eligible for selection so long as the President is the same person who vetoed such selection.

No person constitutionally ineligible to the Office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President. Such a new Vice President would act until the end of the term for which the Vice President or Vice-President-elect whom he succeeds was elected.

GEN. CURTIS E. LEMAY

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WHITENER] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, one of the greatest living soldiers of this century, will retire this afternoon as Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force. The distinguished general's retirement ceremony will take place at Andrews Air Force Base.

The people of the United States, and indeed the people of the free world, owe General LeMay a great debt of gratitude. No one has been more vigilant in the defense of freedom in his native land and abroad than General LeMay. His outstanding career of active military service witnessed the growth of the U.S. Air Force into the most powerful military deterrent in the world. We must give to General LeMay the credit for building our air arm into a global shield against world Communist domination.

General LeMay's entire career has been distinguished by a high sense of patriotism and an untiring zeal to strengthen the defenses of the United States. Nearly every important event which has taken place in the Air Force during the past 35 years has borne the imprint of General LeMay. In peace and in war he has been the outstanding exponent of airpower and a balanced Military Establishment.

The general was born in Columbus, Ohio, on November 15, 1906. He secured his education in the public schools of Columbus and at Ohio State University, where he was graduated with a degree in civil engineering. In 1928 he began his military career as a flying cadet at Kelly Field, Tex. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Corps Reserve in 1929 and received his Regular commission in January of 1930.

General LeMay's entry into the military service was no accident. He had an early desire to enter military aviation. The Air Force has been the general's life.

His first assignment in the Air Force was with pursuit squadrons. In 1937 the general was assigned to the 2d Bomb Group at Langley Field, Va., where he came in contact with the Air Corps' first four-engine bomber. Thereafter, the name of General LeMay and the manned heavy bomber were to be inseparably linked.

Prior to World War II General LeMay did everything possible to demonstrate the superiority of the manned bomber in warfare. In 1938 he participated in the first mass flight of B-17 Flying Fortresses to South America. This flight won for his 2d Bomb Group the Mackay Trophy for outstanding aerial achievement.

Prior to the outbreak of war in 1941 the general surveyed and established new air routes over the South Atlantic to Africa and over the North Atlantic to England. These routes were to be invaluable during World War II in ferrying thousands of aircraft to Europe, the Middle East, and India, Burma, and China.

World War II offered General LeMay a broad stage upon which his many talents could be put to maximum use in the defense of his country. As a proficient celestial navigator, technical observer, combat observer, and command pilot, General LeMay was well prepared to meet the demands which were to be made upon him during the war years.

He took the 305th Bomb Group and its famed B-17's to England and joined the 8th Air Force. He developed bombing procedures which enabled the B-17's and their crews to reach maximum effectiveness with the least loss of life and property. Less than 1 year after LeMay reached Europe he was the youngest major general in the Air Force, commanding the 3d Bombardment Division. His famous raid against Regensburg with its vast destruction of German industrial power did much to hasten the end of World War II.

The general was transferred to the Pacific in 1944 when victory in Europe was rapidly becoming a reality. Always a heavy bomber man, the general took charge of the B-29 heavy bombardment activities of the 20th Bomber Command in the China-Burma-India theater. He was later to command the 21st Bomber Command with headquarters on Guam and to become Chief of Staff of the Strategic Air Forces in the Pacific.

When World War II ended, General LeMay returned to the United States in characteristic style. He piloted a super fortress on a nonstop record flight from Hokkaido, Japan, to Chicago, Ill.

In 1947 the general was selected to command the U.S. Air Force in Europe. It was during this tour of duty that the Russians decided to close off access to Berlin. The general organized the famous Berlin airlift. He and his men used every available aircraft they could fly, and the Russians failed in their first major attempt after World War II to intimidate the United States. Resource-

fulness, the dynamic leadership of General LeMay, and the indomitable courage of his men made the airlift possible. The world will long remember this humanitarian effort to come to the aid of a besieged people heroically resisting communism.

It was as commander in chief of the Strategic Air Command that General LeMay was to make his greatest postwar military contribution. For nearly 10 years he was to command the most destructive force on earth. He was to make the airpower of the United States respected and feared by friend and foe around the globe.

He came to the Strategic Air Command when it had about 50,000 people, 20 bases, and less than 1,000 aircraft. When the general left SAC it numbered 224,000 officers and men stationed at 40 bases in the United States and 25 bases overseas. Its 2,500 aircraft included all jet B-47's and B-52's, KC-135 tankers, and B-36's. SAC was about to receive its first intercontinental ballistic missiles when Curtis LeMay became Vice Chief of Staff in 1957.

In 1961 the general became Chief of Staff of the Air Force. His tenure as chief of staff has been marked by a desire to strengthen all components of our Defense Establishment. He has fought for the heavy manned bomber as he believes that we must have a balanced defense structure.

The general feels that it would be unwise and dangerous for the United States to place its security on the missile alone. He believes there is no substitute for the human mind and the precision that can be obtained through the manned bomber. The general has not adopted the view that airpower alone can deter war or win the peace. His entire military philosophy has been based upon the balanced concept of weapons and services.

The general firmly believes that there is, and will continue to be, a place in the military structure for the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. He is a realist, however, and knows that the nuclear power of the United States can, by the very nature of things, be delivered more rapidly and more effectively in time of emergency and great crisis by airpower.

Mr. Speaker, I have followed the career of General LeMay down through the years. It has been said that he has become a legend in his lifetime. This, in a sense, is true. The legend of General LeMay and the story of his devotion to his country and its military power will be an inspiration to other soldiers, sailors, and airmen in the decades ahead.

As he retires today from active duty he takes his place among other American military heroes with the realization that he played an active, vigorous, and effective role upon the military stage of his country, and indeed the entire world.

I feel sure, Mr. Speaker, that we have not heard the last of General LeMay. He must not let his great talents remain idle. His country needs his counsel, experience, and dynamic leadership. There are more victories to be won in the fight for technological superiority and political, social, and economic freedom. General LeMay will, I feel sure,

make himself felt and heard in all those broad areas of civilian endeavor which mean so much to the survival of our way of life.

Mr. Speaker, we extend our best wishes on his retirement. He has brought to its close a distinguished career in which he and his fellow Americans can take a just and lasting pride.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from North Carolina yield?

Mr. WHITENER. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment the gentleman from North Carolina for bringing to the attention of the Congress of the United States the retirement of one whom I consider to be one of the most outstanding soldiers this country ever had. General LeMay has been an outstanding spokesman for what he believes is and was necessary for the proper defense of this Nation. At times he has been a controversial figure. This is because of the fact that he has been outspoken and has tried to tell the American people what he thought was necessary for the defense of this country.

He leaves the service with the confidence of the American people. I, too, join the gentleman from North Carolina in hoping that the abilities and outstanding service that this fine soldier has rendered to this country will not be lost. I hope that there is some way that the tremendous abilities he has will be used in the future, because I think they are very badly needed. Certainly his advice and counsel are needed at this time in the history of our great Nation.

I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WHITENER. I thank the gentleman from Florida. I would say with reference to his remarks that General LeMay has at times appeared to be controversial, that in my judgment this was because of the absolute mental integrity of this man who has served his country well not only in time of war but at other times by expressing views which he thought were necessary to be stated if we were to maintain our freedom.

Mr. HALEY. I thoroughly agree with the statement that the gentleman just made.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to my friend from South Carolina [Mr. DORN].

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I, too, would like to commend and compliment my able colleague from North Carolina for bringing to the attention of the House of Representatives, the Congress, and the country the fact that General LeMay will retire today. I would like to say, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, that I know of no one in the last 15 or 20 years who has served the cause of freedom better than General LeMay. He came at a time when Communist Russia had a preponderance of military strength with an overwhelming land, artillery, and tank force with which to overrun Western Europe, Africa, and all of Asia. It was General LeMay and SAC, the Strategic Air Command, that gave this country and the free world the protection so urgently and desperately needed during that critical time. When SEATO was being born and when NATO was being born his force was indeed an

umbrella protecting these forces and giving these forces the opportunity to develop.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

THE OTHER GUY GOT THE ULCERS—LEMAY'S GRUFF, TOUGH LEGEND COMBINES FACT AND FICTION

(By John G. Norris)

There is a curious mixture of fact and fiction in the living legend of Curtis E. LeMay, the famed Air Force general who retires Monday.

His public image is that of a tough, able World War II hero, builder of the mighty Strategic Air Command and a somewhat warlike bomber general who publicly challenged current defense policy during last fall's election campaign. A closer look at this most prestigious American still in uniform modifies the picture a bit.

There is no question about LeMay's toughness and ability as a commander. He probably was the outstanding combat airman of his time, not just during the war but afterward in making SAC the most powerful and ready fighting force of all time.

Many of the stories of the LeMay legend probably are apocryphal, such as the one about the time he stepped out of an airplane with a lighted cigar—his trademark—in his grim mouth.

"That plane might blow up," whispered a nearby airman.

"It wouldn't dare," replied an old flight sergeant.

HOW TO EARN A STAR

A well-documented and more revealing anecdote about the man was told recently by Lt. Gen. Ira Eaker, U.S. Air Force, retired, who was LeMay's commander in England in 1942. Eaker said that while LeMay's bomb group earned a reputation as a well-trained, well-led outfit always over the target, high in bomb accuracy, and generally back with low losses, he soon received an inspector's complaint that "this guy wasn't human." After his crews returned from a long, hard mission, the inspector charged, LeMay sent them out to practice gunnery and formation flying.

Eaker says he went to see LeMay and received an explanation that ran like this:

"Yesterday German fighters flew by my plane so close I could have hit them with a Colt .45. My gunners must have fired a thousand rounds, but most of the ME109's escaped. If we don't shoot better than that tomorrow, we won't come back. These crews are great kids and I want to bring them back alive."

"So this evening, the gunners are down at the range learning how to hit a moving target, and some of the pilots who flew raggedly on the mission today are now out practicing formation flying. I don't mind being called tough, since I find in this racket it's the tough guys who lead the survivors."

Impressed, Eaker promoted the inhuman colonel to brigadier general at age 36. On the eve of his retirement, LeMay has been a general officer for 21 of his 35 years in uniform, the past 13 as a four-star officer.

Eaker tells another story which he doesn't vouch for but it is in the LeMay tradition. It seems that a flight surgeon told LeMay he was working too hard, worrying too much, smoking too many cigars and flying too many missions. "If you keep up this pace," he warned, "you'll wind up with ulcers."

LeMay's reply: "Doctor, I don't get ulcers, I give them."

NEW AIR TACTICS

This was the combat commander who led the tough raids, such as Regensburg, and devised new bombing tactics: straight runs over the target instead of taking evasive tactics to avoid flak. There was more chance this way of getting hit, but the bombs did not miss and bombers did not have to go back and repeat the mission with additional losses.

LeMay also devised successful new tactics for bombing Japan. His planes came in at 4,000 instead of 20,000 feet and used fire-bombs on the flimsy Nipponese cities.

As SAC commander for nearly 10 years, he devised the force and tactics that made American jet bombers the predominant military force in the world.

Some consider LeMay too warlike. It is true that in 1948 when the Russians blockaded Berlin, he favored sending an armed column into the city instead of launching the airlift, which he scorned. "A crock of stuff," he told me. And he has favored bombing North Vietnam to help resolve the southeast Asian war. But other top military men, considering America's great power, have backed bold action (although not necessarily bombing) in the conviction that it would win out without major war—as it did for President Kennedy in the Cuban crisis.

It is noted in this connection that LeMay supported, with some misgivings, the limited nuclear test ban treaty at Senate ratification hearings.

AND MISSILES, TOO

The term "bomber general" applied to LeMay implies more than that he is a champion of building new long-range bombers. It harks back to the term "battleship admiral" and suggests that LeMay opposed missiles, as many Navy and Army leaders opposed airpower before World War II. In fact, he has pushed development of ICBM's as the now predominant element of SAC, and he fought for more Minuteman ICBM's than Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara would approve in the same way that he battled for a new bomber. He believes both weapons are needed for the indefinite future to give the United States the deterrent power it needs.

There seems to be a widespread opinion that LeMay carried his Pentagon fight over the bomber, more missiles, and a greater military role in space, to the public, and that he slipped material to Barry Goldwater last year to assist him in the GOP campaign against the administration's defense policy.

All the evidence—including the fact that the Republican defense attack seemed badly advised and missed the real issues involved—is to the contrary.

It is clear that LeMay never broke the longstanding rules of conduct for a military leader in fighting for a cause. They are that an official should keep the fight within the Pentagon and express his personal views only when asked for them by congressional committees. The retiring Air Force Chief of Staff closely adhered to these rules, though he characteristically spoke more bluntly than most other military men have under a similar congressional examination.

All of his published comments taking issue with administration policy came from published closed door testimony that was cleared before release. Nor did LeMay aides plant questions with Congressmen or leak his case to the press, as have others who lost battles within the Pentagon.

LeMay, in fact, always held the press at more than arm's length, as he did almost everyone else. Newsmen, like others, respected him, but few, if any claimed his confidence or affection. They regarded him as a great man, but not as a friend.

THE WRONG SLOT

But the record of the nonpareil air commander suggests to some that LeMay should have been left in field command and never brought to Washington at all.

LeMay himself once commented to a woman guest who stood with him at the picture window of his Fort Myer quarters admiring the view of Washington: "I hate it."

Gen. Thomas D. White, now retired as Air Force Chief of Staff, brought LeMay from SAC in 1957 as his chief deputy. He wrote recently in *Newsweek*: "He did not relish Washington. He suffered tortures, because, as a long-time field commander, he had acquired the simple virtue of being able to resolve the pros and cons of a problem into black and white."

"At the far more complicated level of the Washington top command, new elements such as political considerations, public relations, budget planning, and philosophies had an important bearing on the decisionmaking process. What seemed to LeMay like a black-and-white affair often ended up as a shade of gray which was unpalatable to his practical and initially uncomplicated views."

"When LeMay himself became Chief of Staff of the Air Force 4 years later, he had learned much, broadened and, to a degree, mellowed. But he never compromised his convictions. His gruff and undiplomatic manner alienated him from Secretary of Defense McNamara and Air Secretary Zuckert. A man with more tact might possibly have succeeded in holding both his convictions and the good will of his civilian superiors."

But how could President Eisenhower in 1957 and President Kennedy and McNamara in 1961 have passed over LeMay for top Air Force command in light of his record both overall and as Air Force Vice Chief of Staff.

While long a champion of strategic airpower, he now took a leading part in recognition of the new role of tactical airpower and air-insurgency forces and of modern cost accounting and computerized planning as leadership tools.

LeMay, however, still held the war-experienced view that combat probably would not turn out the way elaborate planning visualized. And he worked, as always, for better pay and living conditions for Air Force personnel.

THE SUCCESSOR

His successor, able Gen. John P. McConnell, 56, probably will be more effective as U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff than LeMay was. He is of the new breed of U.S. military leaders, trained in joint staffs and commands and thus more broad gaged, and also more articulate in putting Air Force views to McNamara and his chief aides.

No yes-man to McNamara, McConnell is not as aloof as LeMay and already is on first name and casual drop-in terms with top Pentagon scientists and "whiz kids." Pentagon history shows that smoother service chiefs who follow more controversial leaders often slide their programs through.

What of LeMay, who at 58 still is vigorous and not ready for retirement? He is considering some job offers and may write a book, but has no intention of running around advocating his rejected views. There will be no farewell statement and no acceptance of invitations to appear on TV press panels. He wants to buy a small airplane and continue his sport car, wood- and leather-working, hunting, target shooting and other hobbies.

One thing is sure: he won't enter politics. Back after V-J Day, Ohio-born-and-bred LeMay, then the youngest of the big-name World War II combat leaders, was offered a seat in the U.S. Senate by then Ohio Gov. FRANK LAUSCHE to fill a vacancy left by the appointment of Senator Harold Burton to the Supreme Court. He turned it down and can be counted on to decline any similar offers now.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITENER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from North Carolina for reserving this time and calling to the attention of the Congress and the United States the retirement of a very great general, one who has served his country well and who has been a prophet.

Yes, he sometimes was controversial but only in this way can you prove your greatness. He is the father of SAC and he has added much to the defense of our Nation. His contribution will long be remembered.

He has earned his retirement, and I am very happy to join my distinguished colleague from North Carolina [Mr. WHITENER] in extending congratulations and good wishes to a brave and courageous individual, General LeMay.

I am sure that even though he has retired from active service, he will continue to serve our Nation in the years to come. His advice and counsel will always be valued by his countrymen as we face the challenges of the future.

I thank the gentleman very much for yielding me this time.

Mr. WHITENER. I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITENER. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Speaker, I should like to express my appreciation to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WHITENER] for bringing to the attention of the House today the fact of the retirement of one of the alltime greats in the military annals of this Nation. I, too, have followed the career of General LeMay with much interest and enthusiasm. He was truly a legendary figure. His contributions to the military affairs of this Nation and indeed to the entire world will not soon, if ever, be equaled.

He is the father of the Strategic Air Command. He has probably contributed more to world peace than any other individual in the military history of these times. His contributions to this country have been of benefit to all of us. It is often said that service is the price we pay for the rent of the room we occupy here on earth. Certainly General LeMay, through his service to his country, has paid that price.

I hope that we will have the benefit of his advice and sound judgment, from which we have profited so much, in the days to come. We all wish him well.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana for his remarks. I am sure all of us have the same feeling of indebtedness to this great man who has at a young age served our country in so many outstanding ways.

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITENER. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, I should like to thank my distinguished colleague from North Carolina for reserving this time to pay a tribute to Gen. Curtis LeMay. General LeMay is truly one of the outstanding generals this country has ever produced. The legend of General LeMay will go down in history and show

him to be one of the outstanding generals and military men of our country. His contributions to world peace, to the development of superior air power in this country, are something we may be proud of and that he may be proud of. In Gen. Curtis LeMay we have a truly great American.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITENER. I yield to the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD].

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I have had the privilege of knowing General LeMay for a number of years and particularly have had the opportunity of listening to his testimony before the Defense Subcommittee on Appropriations. I can say without hesitation or qualification that he is one of our foremost military experts. His knowledge and experience go further than his particular interest in the Air Force. It has been my observation that he has contributed significantly to our total military thinking, admittedly with more emphasis, perhaps, on air power than otherwise. And I have heard him make recommendations which he felt were right and proper for the country but which were not necessarily those of his civilian superiors.

This I think is a good indication of his complete, his total devotion to the country, not necessarily to his own personal success.

In my judgment we need more top military leaders such as General LeMay who have this total dedication to the country and who are unafraid to speak their mind, even though their views may differ from other military or civilian leaders in the Pentagon.

Mr. Speaker, it has also been a great privilege to be on several trips with General LeMay and to enjoy his hospitality and his friendship. I can say that his record in every respect is one to which we can all point with pride. It is a record of military leadership that will be hard to match by anyone.

Mr. Speaker, we all wish General LeMay the very best. We all express, I am sure, our lasting gratitude for his efforts and accomplishments and our regret that he is leaving active service.

Mr. WHITENER. I thank the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITENER. I am glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. PIRNIE. I too would like to join in this well-deserved tribute. Having had the opportunity to serve on the Committee on Armed Services during some of the years that General LeMay has served in the very top leadership of the Air Force I have had an opportunity to observe the courage and the judgment which he has brought to his task.

Mr. Speaker, it has been very reassuring to have a man of General LeMay's capabilities in that very important job. I appreciate the fact that he is retiring at a relatively early age. But we can be confident that he will be on the scene to guide and counsel in this field to which he has given his life.

Mr. Speaker, we can be proud that a man like Curtis LeMay has come into this period of our Nation's history when we have been going through a transition in military power and development of new and sophisticated weapons, that he was present to speak forthrightly from the background of his knowledge and to guide us in these important decisions which we have had to make.

I know that it has been the purpose of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WHITENER] in reserving this time today so that we Members of the House of Representatives may take notice of what is occurring today and record our admiration and respect for a great leader. I thank the gentleman for making this possible.

Mr. WHITENER. I certainly express to the gentleman from New York my deep appreciation for his remarks. I know that when he speaks of courage in connection with this great man he would agree with me that when we speak of the "legend of LeMay" that we could actually put it in one word, and that would be "courage."

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITENER. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, a few moments ago we had the great pleasure of attending a presentation at the White House on which occasion Gen. Curtis LeMay was given the Distinguished Service Medal, with a third oak leaf cluster.

Mr. Speaker, during the 16 years that I have been on the Committee on Armed Services I have known Gen. "Curt" LeMay and the great work which he has done toward making this the greatest and the strongest military country in the world today. He is a man who spoke his mind forcefully, never with provocation but with a sense of assertion and a sense of righteousness so that one always knew, Mr. Speaker, where "Curt" LeMay stood. Yet, there were easier paths to follow, and there were other men that he might have followed. Nevertheless, he told us what he thought, based upon his tremendous native capacity and his wide experience.

So, Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Armed Services was a better committee because it listened to the words and wisdom of "Curt" LeMay. Today, Mr. Speaker, the United States of America and the free world are better because we have had such a distinguished military leader as General LeMay serving the cause of liberty.

I submit as a part of this record the citation by the President of the United States:

Gen. Curtis E. LeMay distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious service to the United States in positions of great responsibility as Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force, from July 1, 1957, to June 29, 1961, and as Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force from June 30, 1961, to January 31, 1965. In these two highest military offices of the Air Force, and as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General LeMay consistently manifested a high degree of dedication, combining outstanding professional knowledge with leadership of the highest caliber. His vision and direction have given the Air Force a flexibility

that provides the capability for controlled response to aggression at any level of conflict from guerrilla operations to strategic nuclear warfare. During a time of unprecedented change in weapon systems, he directed the introduction of intercontinental ballistic missiles into the Air Force weapons inventory as an effective segment of our strategic deterrent force. His interest in and knowledge of communications have been in great measure responsible for the development of the Air Force worldwide communications systems. Realizing the necessity for the United States to lead in space, he helped create a strong foundation for activities in space by the Air Force, and achieved increasingly effective cooperation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. His personal concern led to major improvements in the housing, pay, promotion, and medical care of Air Force personnel. General LeMay has consistently demonstrated professional qualities which are in the best tradition of military service, and his accomplishments and leadership have contributed substantially to the security of the United States and the free world. His singular achievements as Chief of Staff of the Air Force culminate a long and distinguished career of more than 35 years in the service of his country. They reflect the highest credit upon himself and upon the U.S. Air Force.

Mr. WHITENER. I commend the gentleman for his fine remarks which come from an abundance of association with this great American to whom we are paying tribute today.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITENER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Armed Services it was also my privilege, along with members of the Military Affairs Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee of this House, to represent the House of Representatives at the White House where General LeMay received the Distinguished Service Medal. That within itself is a rarity.

This man has been much decorated, and justly deserves it. He is a paragon of virtue of rugged principle. He has stood alone in organizing the great deterrent that this Nation has afforded the entire world against aggressors in the interest of maintaining peace. He was the founder of the Strategic Air Command, and the Chief of Staff of a great Air Force, the introducer of more "eggs in our basket," as he so well likes to refer to it, in the interest of deterring aggression.

He stated in great humility and with much emotion on this occasion today that he leaves, certainly with emotion, but without fear, because he leaves in the hands of the Commander in Chief what he considers to be the greatest staff that has ever been built, ever ready to defend this Nation, and to always act as a deterrent against those who might seek aggression, that individuals might gain for their sovereign nations. In addition to that he has performed great humanitarian missions whenever the Commander in Chief desired.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITENER. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WHITENER] for giving many of us an opportunity to pay our tribute to General LeMay. Although I am not a member of the great Committee on Armed Services, I too share with my colleagues their admiration for this outstanding American. His ability and his patriotism have endeared him to all of his fellow citizens.

I wish to join with the gentleman from North Carolina and others in expressing to this distinguished general our heartfelt thanks for the magnificent service he has rendered his country.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my other colleagues who have joined in this expression of appreciation for the life and service already performed by Gen. Curtis LeMay. I know we will all look forward to many more years of outstanding service in the cause of freedom and of peace in the world. While his name will not be on the active roll of the military, I am sure it will be on the active roll of dedicated and patriotic Americans. Again, I salute this great American, Gen. Curtis LeMay, as he retires from active military duty.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the last of the great wartime figures is leaving the military service. Gen. Curtis LeMay, whose name was for years synonymous with Strategic Air Command and who subsequently has been charged with command responsibility for the entire Air Force, is retiring today as Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force.

After 35 years in uniform, 22 of them as a general officer, he has earned all the blessings of retirement. As he leaves the service he carries with him the plaudits of a grateful Nation to which he has contributed much.

A perfectionist, he insisted on utmost precision and efficiency in every command—and he achieved it. Much of the Nation's immediate striking power since the Korean war has been in his hands and it was always maintained at the highest state of readiness.

There are not many Curt LeMays. He is a great warrior—one of the greatest of all.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, a great American is retiring from active service in the Armed Forces today. He is one of the true giants who has made the service of his country his lifelong career.

The distinguished record and the many contributions of Gen. Curtis E. LeMay will long be remembered by every American citizen who has acquainted himself with the defense and national security problems of our country.

His World War II record was an outstanding one but he will probably be remembered best for his achievements as Commander of the Strategic Air Command. As Commander of SAC for nearly 10 years, General LeMay was largely responsible for making the American jet bombers the predominant military force in the world today. His outstanding contributions to the defense needs of our country in its most critical period have

earned him the gratitude of millions of Americans.

Great men who retire do not often fade away. It is to be expected and hoped for that the experience and counsel of General LeMay will long be available and utilized by his successors.

Mr. Speaker, General LeMay appeared often before our Defense Appropriations Subcommittee in recent years. He was always knowledgeable, but even more importantly he was a straightforward witness. His insights into the problems we face and the forces we need as we look into the future were extremely valuable to me and to the other members of our committee.

The Air Force and our country are losing the full-time services of a career officer whose every action was dictated by conviction, dedication to our national interest, and love of country. It is to be hoped that his valuable knowledge and experience will continue to be available for years to come.

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, one of this Nation's most courageous military leaders retired this week after a distinguished career of service. On behalf of a grateful citizenry, I want to express appreciation and extend a most deserved "well done" to Gen. Curtis E. LeMay from the people of my congressional district in Kansas. We are indeed indebted to General LeMay for his monumental contributions to the freedom, defense, and security of the United States and the free world.

We will never forget the genius and vision of this man who contributed so much to America's formidable strength in the air. General LeMay was the father of the Strategic Air Command. There is no doubt that the power of SAC has served as America's greatest deterrent to war. General LeMay waged a determined effort to build a flexible weapons arsenal including both missiles and manned bombers.

Curtis LeMay certainly is not a "yes man." His leadership and counsel were based upon 38 years of military experience in hot and cold wars. He fought for what he believed was necessary to keep America strong. General LeMay believed that only through strength can we prevent war. On February 4, 1964, he told the House Armed Services Committee:

It is my personal belief that only by being strong enough to win a war will our desire to prevent war have a true meaning.

He knows and understands communism; and I believe he demonstrated a know-how for stemming Communist aggression and ambitions. In those same hearings a year ago, he stated:

The Soviet Union has periodically proclaimed peaceful coexistence and a gradual political change as the goal of international communism. But in the past, these proclamations have been followed by new forms of aggression.

Mr. Speaker, the Nation will always require the advice, counsel, and service of such leaders as General LeMay. We need such voices as his to speak out even though others in positions of leadership may not be in agreement. I know that General LeMay will continue to contribute to the greatness and strength of

the United States. I believe the following excerpt from a recent editorial in the Wichita, Kans., Eagle may account for General LeMay's retirement as U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff at age 58; but it also points up the debt which all Americans owe to General LeMay:

LeMay will be missed. His service to our Nation has been considerable over the years. And, while his nonconformism may have caused difficulties for the Defense Department and the administration, there is a certain value in having a man who is not afraid to speak his mind in the upper echelons of our Defense Establishment. Our Nation's defense is too important to have nothing but "yes men" running it.

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, February 1, a great American, a great patriot, and a great general—Gen. Curtis LeMay—retired from active service. I would like to add my tribute to the many already spoken for this outstanding man.

General LeMay's career speaks for itself. Entering the armed services as a flying cadet in 1928, he retires this year as Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

These 37 years of service saw so many achievements—the development of bombing techniques and the many bomber commands in World War II, the Regensburg raid, command of Strategic Air Forces in the Pacific, the Berlin Airlift—and the command and development of our Strategic Air Command.

General LeMay's influence and contributions to our air defense are unmeasurable. As commander of SAC, he built, from the remnants of World War II, an all jet manned bomber force, and supervised plans for the development and integration of an intercontinental ballistic missile capability.

As Commander of SAC, and as Chief of Staff, the general has always stressed the importance of maintaining a balanced military concept of manned bombers and missiles. He knows the danger of discounting the precision of the manned bomber and placing our reliance on the missile alone as a peace-keeping deterrent.

For his philosophy, his leadership, his ability—America and the entire free world are indeed indebted to Gen. Curtis LeMay. As he retires, Mr. Speaker, may I add my good wishes to the many he has already received, and my fervent hope that General LeMay will continue to lend his counsel, experience, and advice to a grateful nation.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay respects to a great American of whom President Johnson just recently said "all freemen are in your debt." I am speaking of Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, of the U.S. Air Force.

Mr. Speaker, it is a fortunate and often noted fact of our history that during periods of crisis we have seen the rise of men of foresight, courage, and determination come to the forefront.

Time after time, the greatness of individuals has provided the rest of us with the leadership and inspiration needed to enable us to come through a period of torment, of potential catastrophe—not only to survive, but also to emerge from the trial with unprecedented

strength and a more solid confidence in the future.

Gen. Curtis E. LeMay is one of those individuals. Today America is safer, more secure and faces a brighter future because of the leadership he gave us as U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff.

Mr. Speaker, Congress should invite General LeMay to address a joint meeting to give us and the Nation a summation of a lifetime of dedicated service in defense of freemen the world over.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on General LeMay, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION ASSURING THE ORDERLY DISCHARGE OF THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 64)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In 1787, Benjamin Franklin remarked near the conclusion of the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia, "It astonishes me, sir, to find this system approaching so near to perfection as it does."

One hundred and seventy-eight years later the relevance of that Constitution of 1789 to our society of 1965 is remarkable. Yet it is truly astonishing that, over this span, we have neither perfected the provisions for orderly continuity in the Executive direction of our system nor, as yet, paid the price our continuing inaction so clearly invites and so recklessly risks.

I refer, of course, to three conspicuous and long-recognized defects in the Constitution relating to the office of the Presidency:

1. The lack of a constitutional provision assuring the orderly discharge of the powers and duties of the President—Commander in Chief—in the event of the disability or incapacity of the incumbent.

2. The lack of a constitutional provision assuring continuity in the office of the Vice President, an office which itself is provided within our system for the primary purpose of assuring continuity.

3. The lack of a constitutional provision assuring that the votes of electors in the electoral college shall without question reflect the expressed will of the people in the actual election of their President and Vice President.

Over the years, as I have noted, we have escaped the mischief these obvious omissions invite and permit. Our escape has been more the result of providence than of any prudence on our part. For it is not necessary to conjure the nightmare of nuclear holocaust or other national catastrophe to identify these omissions as chasms of chaos into which normal human frailties might plunge us at any time.

On at least two occasions in our history, and perhaps others, American Presidents—James Garfield and Woodrow Wilson—have for prolonged periods been rendered incapable of discharging their Presidential duties. On 16 occasions in our 36 administrations, the office of Vice President has been vacant—and over the two perilous decades since the end of the Second World War, that vital office has been vacant the equivalent of 1 year out of 4. Finally, over recent years, complex but concerted campaigns have been openly undertaken—fortunately without success, as yet—to subvert the electoral college so that it would register not the will of the people of individual States but, rather, the wishes of the electors themselves.

The potential of paralysis implicit in these conditions constitutes an indefensible folly for our responsible society in these times. Commonsense impels, duty requires us to act—and to act now, without further delay.

Action is in the tradition of our forebears. Since adoption of the Bill of Rights—the first 10 amendments to our Constitution—9 of the 14 subsequent amendments have related directly either to the offices of the Presidency and Vice-Presidency or to assuring the responsiveness of our voting processes to the will of the people. As long ago as 1804 and as recently as 1964, Americans have amended their Constitution in striving for its greater perfection in these most sensitive and critical areas.

I believe it is the strong and overriding will of the people today that we should act now to eliminate these unhappy possibilities inherent in our system as it now exists. Likewise, I believe it is the consensus of an overwhelming majority of the Congress—without thought of partisanship—that effective action be taken promptly. I am, accordingly, addressing this communication to both Houses to ask that this prevailing will be translated into action which would permit the people, through the process of constitutional amendment, to overcome these omissions so clearly evident in our system.

I. PRESIDENTIAL INABILITY

Our Constitution clearly prescribes the order of procedure for assuring continuity in the office of the Presidency in the event of the death of the incumbent. These provisions have met their tragic tests successfully. Our system, unlike many others, has never experienced the catastrophe of disputed succession or the chaos of uncertain command.

Our stability is, nonetheless, more superficial than sure. While we are prepared for the possibility of a President's death, we are all but defenseless against the probability of a President's incapacity by injury, illness, senility, or other

affliction. A nation bearing the responsibilities we are privileged to bear for our own security—and the security of the free world—cannot justify the appalling gamble of entrusting its security to the immobilized hands or uncomprehending mind of a Commander in Chief unable to command.

On September 29, 1964, the Senate passed Senate Joint Resolution 139, proposing a constitutional amendment to deal with this perplexing question of presidential disability—as well as the question, which I shall discuss below, of filling vacancies in the office of Vice President. The same measure has been introduced in this Congress as Senate Joint Resolution 1 and House Joint Resolution 1. The provisions of these measures have been carefully considered and are the product of many of our finest constitutional and legal minds. Believing, as I do, that Senate Joint Resolution 1 and House Joint Resolution 1 would responsibly meet the pressing need I have outlined, I urge the Congress to approve them forthwith for submission to ratification by the States.

II. VACANCY IN THE OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Indelible personal experience has impressed upon me the indisputable logic and imperative necessity of assuring that the second office of our system shall, like the first office, be at all times occupied by an incumbent who is able and who is ready to assume the powers and duties of the Chief Executive and Commander in Chief.

In our history, to this point, the office of the Presidency has never devolved below the first clearly prescribed step of constitutional succession. In moments of need, there has always been a Vice President, yet Vice Presidents are no less mortal than Presidents. Seven men have died in the office and one has resigned—in addition to the eight who left the office vacant to succeed to the Presidency.

We recognized long ago the necessity of assuring automatic succession in the absence of a Vice President. Various statutes have been enacted at various times prescribing orders of succession from among either the Presiding Officers of the Houses of Congress or the heads of executive departments who, together, comprise the traditional Cabinet of the President. In these times, such orders of succession are no substitute for an office of succession.

Since the last order of succession was prescribed by the Congress in 1947, the office of the Vice Presidency has undergone the most significant transformation and enlargement of duties in its history.

Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy have successively expanded the role of the Vice President, even as I expect to do in this administration.

Once only an appendage, the office of Vice President is an integral part of the chain of command and its occupancy on a full-time basis is imperative.

For this reason, I most strongly endorse the objective of both Senate Joint Resolution 1 and House Joint Resolution 1 in providing that whenever there is a vacancy in the office of Vice President,

provision shall exist for that office to be filled with a person qualified to succeed to the Presidency.

III. REFORM OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

We believe that the people should elect their President and Vice President. One of the earliest amendments to our Constitution was submitted and ratified in response to the unhappy experience of an electoral college stalemate which jeopardized this principle. Today there lurks in the electoral college system the ever-present possibility that electors may substitute their own will for the will of the people. I believe that possibility should be foreclosed.

Our present system of computing and awarding electoral votes by States is an essential counterpart of our Federal system and the provisions of our Constitution which recognize and maintain our Nation as a union of States. It supports the two-party system which has served our Nation well. I believe this system should be retained. But it is imperative that the electoral votes of a State be cast for those persons who receive the greatest number of votes for President and Vice President—and for no one else.

At the same time, I believe we should eliminate the omission in our present system which leaves the continuity of the offices of President and Vice President unprotected if the persons receiving a majority of the electoral votes for either or both of these offices should die after the election in November and before the inauguration of the President.

Electors are now legally free to choose the President without regard to the outcome of the election. I believe that if the President-elect dies under these circumstances, our laws should provide that the Vice-President-elect should become President when the new term begins. Conversely, if death should come to the Vice-President-elect during this interim, I believe the President-elect should, upon taking office, be required to follow the procedures otherwise prescribed for filling the unexpired term of the Vice President. If both should die or become unable to serve in this interim, I believe the Congress should be made responsible for providing the method of selecting officials for both positions. I am transmitting herewith a draft amendment to the Constitution to resolve these problems.

Favorable action by the Congress on the measures here recommended will, I believe, assure the orderly continuity in the Presidency that is imperative to the success and stability of our system. Action on these measures now will allay future anxiety among our own people—and among the peoples of the world—in the event senseless tragedy or unforeseeable disability should strike again at either or both of the principal offices of our constitutional system. If we act now, without undue delay, we shall have moved closer to achieving perfection of the great constitutional document on which the strength and success of our system have rested for nearly two centuries.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 28, 1965.

U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 66)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith the Fourth Annual Report of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

In this report, submitted pursuant to law, the Agency describes its activities for the calendar year 1964.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 1, 1965.

MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT OF 1961—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-256, the Fulbright-Hays Act) I transmit herewith the annual report on the international cultural exchange program for the fiscal year 1963.

This report deals with the influence for peace and progress which exchange-of-persons activities have become in the world of the 1960's.

The varying stages of nationhood in the world today require a varying range of relationships on our part. I am convinced that exchanges of persons are uniquely appropriate and unusually effective activities for the needs and opportunities of these times. Such exchanges touch our societies at many points—involving students, teachers, professors, research scholars, athletes, government leaders, judges, economists, labor leaders, social workers, actors, authors, coaches, and many others—a broad panorama of professions and the arts.

In the single year covered by this report, some 10,000 people were overseas from this country, or here from other countries, in the friendly, constructive interchange the United States now sponsors. This exchange involved more than 130 countries and territories.

Congress can take particular and proper pride in this program. Since World War II—with full bipartisan support, as in Public Law 87-256—Congress has fathered and fostered this activity. Many Members of both Houses have a special knowledge of the vital role which exchanges now play in our relations and understandings with other nations. All along the way, the articulate leadership of the Congress has been a major strength for the program's success.

The warm and strong support of the American people likewise deserves our

praise. The volunteer services and family hospitality which our citizens and communities give to thousands of students and visitors from other countries is of incalculable value to the interest of international understanding.

I hope that our exchange activities, public and private, may grow. An enlarging investment means an enlarging return—not merely from the understanding others may acquire of us, but from the understanding we acquire of those with whom we share the hopes of these times and the destiny of this planet.

We in the United States have an abiding faith in the value of education to our own society's success, and we are affirming that faith with a new and strengthened commitment to education in America. But education as a force for freedom, justice, and rationality knows no national boundaries—it is the great universal force for good. Our efforts in the exchange program give that force added strength and justified support. For when we help other peoples achieve their highest and best aspirations, we truly work for understanding, for progress, and for peace. In this work, let us continue with new enthusiasm and confidence, for out of the understandings among peoples will grow peace among nations.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 1, 1965.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 5, Public Law 420, 83d Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Directors of Gallaudet College the following members on the part of the House: The gentleman from New York, Mr. CAREY, and the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. NELSEN.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 2(a), Public Law 85-874, as amended, the Chair appoints as members ex officio of the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts the following members on the part of the House: Mr. WRIGHT, of Texas; Mr. THOMPSON, of New Jersey; and Mrs. REID, of Illinois.

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 3, Public Law 88-630, the Chair appoints as members of the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission the following members on the part of the House: Mr. MORRIS, of New Mexico; Mr. RIVERS, of Alaska; Mr. BERRY, of South Dakota; and Mr. SKUBITZ, of Kansas.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 16, United States Code,

section 715a, the Chair appoints as members of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission the following members on the part of the House: Mr. KARSTEN, of Missouri; Mr. CONTE, of Massachusetts.

NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 16, United States Code, section 513. The Chair appoints as members of the National Forest Reservation Commission the following members on the part of the House: the gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. COLMER, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. SAYLOR.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 6, Public Law 754, 81st Congress, the Chair appoints as a member of the National Historical Publications Commission the gentleman from California, Mr. MILLER.

PUBLIC LAND REVIEW COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 3, Public Law 88-606, the Chair appoints as members of the Public Land Review Commission the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. ASPINALL, of Colorado; Mr. O'BRIEN, of New York; Mr. WHITE, of Idaho; Mr. SAYLOR, of Pennsylvania; Mr. BURTON, of Utah; Mr. MORTON, of Maryland.

ST. AUGUSTINE QUADRICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 1, Public Law 87-586, the Chair appoints as members of the St. Augustine Quadricentennial Commission the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. MATTHEWS, of Florida; Mr. CRAMER, of Florida.

UNITED STATES-PUERTO RICO COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 2(b), Public Law 88-271, the Chair appoints as members of the United States-Puerto Rico Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. O'BRIEN, of New York; Mr. MORTON, of Maryland.

UNITED STATES TERRITORIAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 1, Public Resolution 32, 73d Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the U.S. Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission the following members on the part of the House: Mr. KARSTEN, of Missouri; Mr. HAYS, of Ohio; Mr. CUNNINGHAM, of Nebraska.

WOODROW WILSON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 1, Public Law 87-364, the Chair appoints as members of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission the following members on the part of the House: Mr. GALLAGHER, of New Jersey; Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE NON-ESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 601, title 6, Public Law 250, 77th Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Committee To Investigate Nonessential Federal Expenditures the following members of the Committee on Ways and Means: Mr. MILLS, of Arkansas; Mr. KING of California; Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin, and the following members of the Committee on Appropriations: Mr. MAHON, of Texas; Mr. THOMAS, of Texas; Mr. BOW, of Ohio.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY POLICY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 401(a), Public Law 414, 82d Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. CELLER, of New York; Mr. FEIGHAN, of Ohio; Mr. CHELF, of Kentucky; Mr. POFF, of Virginia; Mr. MOORE, of West Virginia.

U.S. DELEGATION OF THE MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 1, Public Law 86-420, the Chair appoints as members of the U.S. delegation of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group for the meeting to be held in Mexico from February 11 to February 18, 1965, the following members on the part of the House: Mr. NIX, of Pennsylvania, chairman; Mr. McDOWELL, of Delaware; Mr. WRIGHT, of Texas; Mr. JOHNSON of California; Mr. CAMERON, of California; Mr. SLACK, of West Virginia; Mr. GONZALEZ, of Texas; Mr. DERWINSKI, of Illinois; Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois; Mr. MORSE, of Massachusetts; Mr. HARVEY, of Michigan; Mr. BELL, of California.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. WELTNER] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. WELTNER. Mr. Speaker, the year 1965 marks the 100th anniversary of the Ku Klux Klan. In December, a century ago, six young men formed a secret society in Pulaski, Tenn. The weird panoply of the order—along with the rigors of that day—quickly changed the Klan into a vehicle of terror. Soon ex-

cesses compelled its leaders to order it dismembered.

That was in 1869. For almost five decades thereafter, the Ku Klux Klan was but a memory. Then, in 1915 a new order arose in Atlanta, based upon old hatreds and fears.

The revised Klan found fertile ground, not only in the old Confederacy, but North, East, and West alike.

In 1921, the House Committee on Rules considered several resolutions calling for an investigation. Nothing happened. By 1924, membership in this "invisible empire" reached 4 million. Its influence touched courthouses and State houses, national conventions of both major parties, and Congress itself.

It grew and prospered on mystery and malice, changing the cross from the symbol of hope to a sign of hate.

For over a quarter century following its rebirth, the Klan was a potent factor in American life. But the Second World War brought sharp decline to the "invisible empire." Once again it slumbered—until the Supreme Court's decision of 1954. Since that date, but most significantly during the past 2 years, Klan manifestations have increased throughout the South. There are now visible signs of a westward spread.

Mr. Speaker, all this comes at a critical time for the South. We are rising to our full potential. We are struggling for orderly progress. We are turning to real problems and solid opportunities.

Yet, once again, this madness is in our midst. It impugn a lawful and generous people. It impairs compliance with the law. It impedes administration of justice.

Now, Mr. Speaker, what shall be done? Shall we in the Congress ignore the veil of fear descending upon whole communities?

Shall we permit faceless men, under cover of robes and darkness, to imperil the liberties of our people?

I believe I speak for a vast majority of southerners in calling for action. For in doing nothing, we will inaugurate a second century for the Ku Klux Klan.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities is charged to investigate "the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States." Honest men may differ on the precise limitations of the word "un-American." But, surely, all agree that activities which by force and violence seek to deprive others of rights guaranteed them by the Constitution are un-American.

The weapons of the Klan are secrecy, rumor, and fear. Plain fact and simple truth, amply imparted to the public, are adequate remedies. This committee can provide these remedies by thorough and detailed investigation.

Let us turn upon this "invisible empire" the light of public scrutiny. Let us examine in full its extent, character, and objects. Let us reveal for all to see the men behind the masks.

The boast of the Klan, "Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow" is true in part. For the Klan of yesterday is the Klan of today. Its means and methods remain unchanged. It will plague us tomorrow unless we quash it today.

The year 1865 witnessed the birth of the Ku Klux Klan. Let the year 1965 witness its final demise.

Mr. GRIDER. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WELTNER. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GRIDER].

Mr. GRIDER. Madam Speaker, I think it is fitting and appropriate that another southern Member of this body rise to endorse the excellent words of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. WELTNER]. The gentleman from Georgia has said that "the weapons of the Klan are secrecy, rumor, and fear. Plain fact and simple truth, amply imparted to the public, are adequate remedies."

Madam Speaker, we in our community of Memphis, Tenn., and Shelby County have had a demonstration of that. We have a great newspaper there, the Commercial Appeal. In 1924 this newspaper was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for its exposure of the methods of the Ku Klux Klan.

Partly as a result of this, our city of Memphis, Tenn., is the only large southern city that has never had any major racial violence in all of the troubles that have come to the South since 1924. I believe that this is a proper subject for the House Committee on Un-American Activities to investigate, and I heartily endorse the suggestion of my colleague, the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. WELTNER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Tennessee, and I yield back the remainder of my time.

CHEATING SCANDAL AT THE AIR FORCE ACADEMY—AND THE IMPACT OF ATHLETIC PROFESSIONALISM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. GRIFFITHS). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. STRATTON], is recognized for 45 minutes.

Mr. STRATTON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. STRATTON. Madam Speaker, last Monday I brought to the attention of this House some of the facts surrounding the Air Force Academy cheating scandal, pointing out specifically that the very large percentage of varsity athletes who were involved in this scandal indicated, in my judgment, that we had reached a time when it was necessary for us to put an end to the kind of athletic professionalism which has characterized all three of our service academies, the Air Force Academy situation indicates that some of the pressures that athletes are under at all these academies have made them particularly susceptible to the opportunities for cheating that had apparently been created both at the Air Force, and, back in 1951, at the Military Academy.

I advised the House that I had requested the Secretary of Defense to take

steps to eliminate these practices in our three service academies. Today I rise, Madam Speaker, to advise the House that the Secretary of Defense informed me just this morning by means of a communication from Assistant Secretary of Defense Norman Paul that he will not make any comment on these matters until the current investigation of the Air Force Academy has been completed, sometime around the 10th of February. However, I might say, Madam Speaker, that since I spoke, there have come to me a number of comments on this general subject and a number of expressions of support for the position which I took.

At this point I ask unanimous consent to include as a part of my remarks an editorial from the Washington Post of this morning, February 1, commenting on the fact that the new Air Force Board appointed to look into the cheating scandal has already been requested to examine the whole proper role of intercollegiate athletics at the Academy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The article referred to is as follows:

ACADEMY INVESTIGATION

Secretary of the Air Force Eugene M. Zuckert has acted with commendable dispatch in convening a special committee to investigate the Air Force Academy in the light of the current crisis over cheating that has led to the resignation of more than 90 cadets. Further, the proposed scope of the inquiry, an examination of the entire system of cadet life and the role of athletics at the Academy in addition to the immediate conflict over the cadet honor system, shows a determination not to dismiss the incident as merely a case in which a few "bad apples" tainted the chivalrous young warriors in Air Force blue.

The committee, headed by former Air Force Chief of Staff Thomas D. White, is fortunate in having the services of Hardy Dillard, dean of the law school at the University of Virginia, an institution that possesses one of the oldest and most successful collegiate honor systems. But they will need to look much deeper than the cheating incidents themselves and the allegations of parents that their sons only tolerated cheating on the part of others. The service academies' curriculum, facilities and emphasis on bigtime athletics have all been criticized from time to time, often with justification. The White committee, if it uses the full scope of its directive, may be able to provide a guide for change and revision that will benefit the service academies and, ultimately, the officers who man our Defense Establishment.

Mr. STRATTON. May I also add, Madam Speaker, that although Secretary McNamara, unfortunately, is ill at the moment, I intend to examine him on the whole subject when he testifies before our Armed Services Committee, without waiting for any February 10 deadline.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes. I will be glad to yield to my friend from Michigan.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I would like to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman and commend him for the stand he has taken. I would also like to call to the attention of my colleagues in the House that this morning at a meeting

of the Committee on Armed Services, the very first meeting our committee has had, the gentleman did raise this very point there very forcefully. Again I commend him for it.

Mr. STRATTON. I thank my distinguished friend from Michigan for his very welcome support.

Madam Speaker, some people have said to me personally, and some have commented in the press, "What do you mean by athletic professionalism? What is going on in our service academies that you are opposed to?" I would like very briefly, if I may, to spell out some of these things which I think most Members of the House are aware of, which have been going on, which I do think have impaired the effectiveness of these taxpayer-supported institutions to accomplish their mission, and which I would regard as "athletic professionalism."

Basically athletic professionalism involves an overemphasis, an emphasis well beyond any proper function which might play in service education, on intercollegiate athletics. Let me spell out just one or two examples of this which I think Members who have served in the Congress before are well aware of.

First of all, we have members of the academy coaching staffs spending a certain amount of time out on the road scouting for athletes. Some members of the academy staffs may tell you these coaches are not really looking just for athletes alone, that they are looking for all-around boys. But I submit, Madam Speaker, that if the football coach, let us say, is out looking for all-around boys he is much more likely to come up with one who demonstrates excellence in football or some other sport, than in the field of physics or nuclear energy.

Most young men who apply to us for appointment to the Academies are eagerly interested in a service career. They have a high degree of motivation.

Now what happens when members of the athletic staffs spend time—and I am not sure how much time they spend or whether their expenses are paid by the Academy or by the alumni—out scouting prospects? If the prospect is an athletic star, perhaps he may already be interested in another school. He may have no particular interest in a service career, no real motivation. But the coach endeavors to sign him up. In such circumstances is he really motivated for a military career?

I, for one, do not think it should be the job of the coaching staff to be out scouting candidates for the Academies, whether athletes or nuclear physicists. Perhaps some properly organized and regulated scouting or recruiting procedure for qualified candidates might be justified, but it should not be the prerogative of the coaching staff.

Now, secondly, Madam Speaker, we are all aware that members of these coaching staffs also spend a certain amount of time going up and down the corridors of the House Office Buildings at certain times of the year, trying to find appointments for some of these individual athletes whom they have scouted.

This too is athletic professionalism, and it is, in my judgment, improper.

In fact, Madam Speaker, I brought to the attention of the House back in 1962 a case where an athletic coach from West Point had specifically promised an appointment to a young man and actually delivered on that appointment without the applicant ever seeing the appointing Member.

Coaches have absolutely no business in the House Office Buildings soliciting appointments from Members of Congress, and certainly not trying to get some Member from State X to appoint a prospective athlete from State Y, a process that is both illegal and improper.

Then, Madam Speaker, there is a third thing which I mean by "athletic professionalism." That occurs when these individuals are recommended for appointment and find they cannot pass the college board examinations, which comprise the entrance requirements academically for all three of the service academies. One has only to score 500 on these examinations, as we know to be accepted, which is a score, incidentally, that is considerably less than is required to get into Harvard, let us say, or Yale or Princeton.

But if you do have a lad who is a good halfback who cannot score even this 500 minimum, then in some of our service academies there is an alumni association which will underwrite the bill to send these prospective athletes to some kind of a cram school, some kind of service academy preparatory school, if you will, in order to beef them up so they can achieve the minimum marginal passing grade to get in.

So this is how you can have athletic professionalism, Madam Speaker, even in a situation where all candidates have to pass a minimum college board requirement. The minimum is low in the first place, and some promising athletes get special tutoring to meet it.

In some academies I understand the authorities have required that only a certain percentage of those sent to "cram" school by the alumni can be prospective athletes. But I still find it hard to see alumni raising much money to send prospective nuclear physicists to a "cram" school.

Mr. HÉBERT. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STRATTON. If the gentleman will let me complete my comment on this point I shall be very happy to yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Finally, the fourth specific point which relates to athletic professionalism is the very heavy schedules which are usually booked for each of our service academies. They go out of their way to compete with colleges which admittedly have placed a heavy emphasis on athletics and have prided themselves over the years in building championship teams. If you are going to play ball in this kind of league you have to spend a lot of time preparing for the games. You have to do a lot of recruiting. You have to take away from your varsity athletes a lot of the time they would normally spend on the other aspects of their job.

That is what I mean by athletic professionalism. I do not know whether it has any place in the private college or

not, but I submit it certainly does not have any place in the basic role of the service academies, especially when the taxpayers of the country underwrite the college education of the future leaders of our military forces. These are the things that should be brought to an end by the Secretary of Defense, who has made so much progress in other aspects of reform within the military services.

Madam Speaker, at this point I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD as part of my remarks an article from the February 8 issue of the U.S. News & World Report, which came across our desks this morning, and which describes in summary form an analysis which recently appeared by Columbia University on cheating on U.S. campuses in general.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The article referred to follows:

THE AMOUNT OF CHEATING ON U.S. CAMPUSES

Just how much cheating goes on in colleges and universities? Far more than most college officials realize, according to a new nationwide study by Columbia University. Of the students questioned in the 99-college survey, more than half admitted having cheated.

Basic findings of the study are outlined in the chart on this page.

At the time when these results were released, a major cheating scandal was being investigated at the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado.

This scandal centered on theft and sale of examination papers. An official statement said it appeared to involve more than 100 cadets, including 30 football players. Twenty-nine cadets resigned at once, more later. Most said their violation was not cheating, but a breach of the honor system, which required that they report known cheaters. A full inquiry followed. All implicated cadets are being dismissed or asked to resign.

In civilian colleges, according to the Columbia survey, only a few of those who cheat are caught and punished, and "only relatively lenient punishments are imposed for academic dishonesty at most schools. Seldom are students suspended or dismissed."

Some ways to reduce cheating are indicated in the survey, based on questionnaires returned by 5,422 college students, 626 deans, and 502 student-body presidents. Conclusions include:

Colleges with honor systems, the study finds, "are less apt to have a high level of cheating than those with other arrangements for control."

Schools with high academic quality also are found to have relatively little cheating. Quality yardsticks: A large proportion of students living on campus, a selective admission system, a high ratio of faculty to students.

The attitude toward cheating instilled in the student body, however, appears to be the most influential deterrent to cheating. Where student disapproval is high, the frequency of cheating is low, and vice versa, the survey shows.

Overall, the student least likely to cheat in college is pictured thus: A girl attending a small, all-female college on an academic scholarship, with good grades and a record of not cheating in high school, taking tests under an honor system run by students, and aware of a tradition of strong disapproval of cheating by the student body.

The worst cheating risk: A young man attending a large university on an athletic

scholarship, making poor grades and surrounded by an atmosphere of leniency toward cheating in the classroom.

WHO ARE THE CHEATERS IN COLLEGE?

Based on a survey of 5,422 students at 99 colleges and universities, coast to coast

Fraternity and sorority members cheat more than nonmembers:

	Percent who cheat
Students:	
Where no fraternities exist.....	46
Nonmembers where fraternities exist..	49
Fraternity, sorority members.....	52
Members who live in fraternity or sorority houses.....	61

Students with lower grades tend to cheat more:

	Percent who cheat
Grade average:	
A.....	37
B.....	43
C.....	54
C or below.....	57

Family income or occupation has little to do with cheating:

	Percent of students who cheat
Father's occupation:	
Professional.....	45
Executive, managerial.....	49
Other white-collar.....	51
Blue-collar.....	54

Those with scholarships cheat less—except for athletes:

	Percent who cheat
Scholarships based on—	
Financial need.....	41
Academic ability.....	45
Students without scholarships.....	51
Athletic ability.....	74

Fewer cheat when student opinion disapproves of cheating:

	Percent who cheat
Where disapproval is—	
Very strong.....	23
Fairly strong.....	36
Moderate.....	50
Fairly weak.....	59
Very weak.....	69

Cheating is more common in coed colleges:

	Percent of colleges with a high level of cheating
Type of school:	
All female.....	19
All male.....	50
Coeducational.....	61

Source: Study by Columbia University's Bureau of Applied Social Research.

Mr. STRATTON. I invite the attention of the Members to the fact this analysis points out 74 percent of those with athletic scholarships in our colleges cheat, compared to only 41 percent of those on scholarships based on financial need, and with 45 percent for those on scholarships based on academic ability.

Commenting on this same study in yesterday's Sunday New York Times, Mr. Fred L. Heckinger wrote: "Despite angry denials by coaches and football-minded alumni, the dishonesty ratio among athletes is staggeringly high—largely in the words of the study—because athletes are often in college 'for reasons totally unrelated to their academic abilities.' In fairness to the athletes—especially at the Military Academies where they must meet high entrance requirements—it should be added that they devote much of their time and energies to a college-sponsored enterprise of public entertainment as modern gladiators."

Mr. HÉBERT. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STRATTON. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. HÉBERT. In this particular instance you are using this survey which points out that those of athletic ability cheat more than those on scholarships.

Mr. STRATTON. That particular report refers to colleges all around the country. We have nothing in our service academies comparable to the scholarships in other colleges. But the cadet who is recruited for his athletic ability and is allowed to cram to get in would be in a comparable position.

Mr. HÉBERT. Everybody in the service academy is there under the same conditions, on scholarships, so to speak. They are all on scholarships. If more are found to be cheating on athletics, we have to say that the people who do not participate in athletics cheat more than those others do because they are all on scholarships.

Mr. STRATTON. The gentleman brings out the fact there is not a direct correlation between academic scholarships in our private schools and service academies. But I have already suggested that in the service Academy the cadets who are specifically recruited for their athletic ability as a result of scouting by an Academy coach would be in a roughly comparable position to a civilian student on an athletic scholarship.

In the case of the Air Force Academy you have the situation where three-fourths of the varsity football team was involved, and I think more than a third of those involved in the overall scandal, according to the scanty figures we have, are engaged in athletics or varsity athletics. Surely this is a figure that raises some serious questions.

Mr. HÉBERT. I do not want to use all the gentleman's time. In using the word "professionalism" in athletics particularly, as related to our academies, let us keep in mind that these are the finest young men in the country who are recruited to get an education and to become officers of our military services. When they enter that Academy they enter the Academy as the purest you can find in this country, and they are screened.

When they enter that Academy they enter that Academy as the best young men in the country. If anything happens to them, which is most unfortunate here, and which we do not condone, let us not point the finger of accusation at the individual, let us point the finger of accusation at the circumstances that may have developed.

For instance, if a baby is born in a foreign country and comes to this country when he is 2 or 3 months old and becomes a racketeer, do you blame the country from whence he came or do you blame our own country? This is a matter in which we have to look into the system and what it means. There is the place to put your finger.

Remember this, this young man is not just becoming an athlete at a college, he sacrifices his professional career, he sacrifices his chance to make money. He is first recruited, and we expect that

our boys in our academies should be the finest in the country. And they are made to qualify specifically. I do not believe the academies should have two standards of entrance, one for the man on the football team and the other for the man who is going to blow a horn.

Mr. STRATTON. I agree with the gentleman and he agrees with me. I am not directing my remarks to any individual or any Academy. This is a system which existed before the gentleman or I came to Congress. When you put a lad at the Air Force Academy or at West Point or Annapolis in a situation where he has been recruited because of his athletic ability, and in the case of the academies with an entering requirement lower than is required at places like Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and other colleges, and then require that lad to play against teams like Minnesota or even LSU, you are putting this young man who is trying to become one of the Nation's military leaders in a position that is almost impossible and which obviously makes him an easy prey to the kind of cheating ring that has been discovered at the Air Force Academy. I welcome the gentleman's support of my remarks but I must continue.

Mr. HÉBERT. Let me offer this one further thought. The individual who becomes a professional athlete can capitalize on that. But let us return to the system. If a boy wants to go to a college where the emphasis is on going to Oxford, on becoming a Rhodes scholar, I think the temptation, the challenge there is just as much on him to digress from the rules so that he may become a Rhodes scholar as an all-American. Do not put the blame on athletics. It is not the athletics, it is the system.

Mr. STRATTON. I brought this to the attention of the House 3 years ago, and I think the gentleman was here at that time. I commented then that where you had a system in which a young man got into one of the academies as a result of a procedure that was irregular if not downright illegal at the very outset, how could you then expect the young man to follow a code of honor that, as the gentleman knows, is much more rigid than anything that exists in any of our civilian colleges.

Mr. HÉBERT. I definitely agree with the gentleman. I think I was responsible more than any other one individual for the policy of not making an academy try to make a boy break his word. Because I think it is repulsive so far as I am concerned to get a high school kid to sign a contract and then have somebody try to make him break that agreement.

But the academies today do not do that. They have an agreement that any time any boy has signed a letter of intent to go anyplace else, they do not touch him. The gentleman and I are in full agreement and I am glad that he brought that out.

Mr. STRATTON. The gentleman and I have worked together to get through some changes in legislation which he so capably steered through the House last year increasing the appointments to the academies. We put these provisions,

which the gentleman refers to, in the legislation. I just want to carry that fight a little bit further. I welcome the gentleman's support because he is one of the most effective and formidable Members of this body.

Mr. HÉBERT. I do not want to cast a shadow just over athletes. We are all under the same tent.

Mr. STRATTON. I agree. I think we ought to recognize the particular pressures that are on athletes and some of the circumstances under which they are recruited, so that in the future we do not put these athletes in this kind of untenable position. I have nothing against athletics. I think athletics are a great thing. I think athletics have a real place in college life. But I do not think this kind of high-powered, over-emphasized professional athletics has any place in our service schools.

Mr. HÉBERT. Would the gentleman then deny the right to recruiting of potential scientists?

Mr. STRATTON. All I can say to the gentleman is that I doubt very much that our athletic coaches in their travels around the country are recruiting very many scientists whatever the officials may tell us.

Mr. HÉBERT. But the academic people are recruiting them.

Mr. STRATTON. Madame Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Louisiana bringing out this point because it underlines what I have been trying to say; namely, that I, too, am concerned with a system which I think is guilty of bringing unusual and improper pressures upon any young man. I am not opposed to athletics. I am not opposed to the Air Force. I am not opposed to our Academies. But I do think that over the years we have allowed, with very little vocal opposition in this House—except for the bill to which the gentleman refers, and except for some very effective discussion on this matter on the floor of the other body 3 years ago by the junior Senator from the gentleman's home State, the Senator who has just been appointed as the majority whip—we have allowed a tradition to grow up, whose tragic consequences are now reflected in the developments that have taken place at the Air Force Academy. Is it not time that we paused to look at this tradition and see whether we really mean to support activities of this kind in institutions where we are trying to train, at taxpayers' expense, the leaders who will guide our Armed Forces in an increasingly complex and highly technical world?

Surely we must recognize that brains have their place in military activity as well as brawn, and at this point I would like to include in my remarks, Madam Speaker, an article which appeared on the front page of the Washington Post on January 30 under the headline "Layton Says Police Needs Brains Not Brawn." Chief Layton of the District Police Department says that policemen today need specialized intelligence to do their jobs.

It is not enough, he says, for them just to have brawn. Certainly if this holds true for policemen, it holds true for our military leaders.

I ask unanimous consent to include this article in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The article is as follows:

LAYTON SAYS POLICEMEN NEED BRAINS, NOT BRAWN

(By Jack C. Landau)

District Police Chief John B. Layton gave his first major policy speech yesterday since taking the chief's office and said that the future of the Washington police force depends on more brains, not more brawn.

Speaking to the graduating rookies at the Washington Police Academy, Chief Layton emphasized that urban law enforcement officers must go to school to keep abreast of the latest sociological research into the causes of crime and to learn about scientific techniques used by criminals.

"Average intelligence and general ability, which have long represented the minimum standards for selection (of policemen) cannot suffice much longer," Layton said.

"High school diplomas, undergraduate work, and, in time, college degrees will become requisites in the evolution of police officer selection."

Layton said that recruitment should not only eliminate those men who are physically, morally, and psychologically unfit; but should "exclude those whose limited formal educations cause them to function at a level below that required by the increasing demands of law enforcement."

"If we are to compete with the criminal, who now uses modern technological methods, we cannot rely on a bare basic education," Layton added.

"Only through education and training can we approach an understanding of so complex a problem as modern crime in urban communities."

Chief Layton told the young police officers that they "must seek education, not only in technical or vocationally oriented subjects. They must be trained in the humanities—law, medicine, psychology, sociology, philosophy, and other subjects that indicate not only the 'how' but also the 'why'."

"Nothing is so futile as the treatment of symptoms," Chief Layton said. "Only where causes are known and understood can inroads be made. Diligent study must be given the causes of crime, and these causes must be attacked directly and indirectly wherever they appear."

Chief Layton also pointed out that newly hired Washington policemen, who are not required to have college educations, earn salaries that are approximately \$1,000 a year more than starting salaries for Federal employees with college degrees. Higher police officials, also not required to have college degrees, are paid salaries comparable to those paid other Government officials with equal responsibilities.

After the half-hour speech, Chief Layton personally congratulated the 1 woman and 48 men in the graduating class.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman from New York yield?

Mr. STRATTON. I am glad to yield to my friend from Colorado.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Do I correctly understand that the gentleman is opposed to the system used at all academies, whereby the alumni conduct an athletic association and conduct activities in connection with the construction of stadiums, having the interests of the various schools at heart? Is the gentleman opposed to that system, whereby they try to induce athletes to

come to the schools? Is that what the gentleman is opposed to?

Mr. STRATTON. I believe I can answer my good friend from Colorado best by going over what I have already said about what I regarded as athletic professionalism and what I regarded as having no proper place in our academies; namely, a process whereby paid members of the athletic staff go out to recruit athletes; a process in which they "shop around" in the House Office Buildings for appointments, oftentimes not even in the proper district from where the prospective appointee comes; a process whereby, if it turns out that a prospective athlete cannot meet the relatively modest qualifying college board score of 500 certain alumni underwrite his stay in a "cram" school for a year or so to get by the college board examination.

All of this I believe to be detrimental to the basic mission of the academy and puts the kind of undue pressure on these boys which leads readily to the cheating that has now been uncovered.

If there are alumni who wish to build a stadium, I cannot see any objection to that. I would certainly have no objection to those being built in the gentleman's own State. But I do not believe we ought to allow those who build the stadiums to set the athletic and academic policy of the academies.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I can assure the gentleman that under no circumstances has any athletic association, at least at the Air Force Academy, set any of the policies as they deal with the academic situation. We have a Dean the name of General McDermott, who, as pointed out by the gentleman from Louisiana, is interested in seeing how many Rhodes Scholars he can get and how many boys he can induce into getting masters degrees. He puts the pressures on them to see if he can obtain educational quality from those who graduate.

With respect to the question of activities as they relate to recruiting, I refer again to the question I raised with the gentleman. Is the gentleman opposed to the activities of these alumni associations, which I understand are the ones who do the recruiting? Does the gentleman have evidence of the fact that people on the payroll of the Air Force have been loitering in the halls and recruiting these boys?

Mr. STRATTON. I believe we are all aware that this goes on in respect to all our academies. From time to time, perhaps, one academy stresses one aspect more than another academy.

To answer the gentleman's questions specifically, I am opposed to a condition under which this emphasis on championship intercollegiate athletics interferes with the mission of the Academy. The kind of thing to which the gentleman refers does as a practical matter lead to pressures on the academic staff, on the faculty, and on the students themselves to come up with championship teams. We all know that well-meaning alumni are not going to raise money to build a stadium if they are not also going to be able to see championship teams play in that stadium.

This I believe is the kind of thing that has no proper place in our service academies, and which I should like to see eliminated.

I wish I could yield further to the gentleman, but my time is running short.

Mr. HUNGATE. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STRATTON. If the gentleman will permit me to complete my statement, then, if there is any time remaining, I will be very happy to yield to him.

Madam Speaker, I might mention in connection with the point the gentleman from Louisiana was raising a moment ago that on the front cover of Time magazine today we have a picture of the members of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. The slogan at the top says, "Thinkers and managers replace the heroes." Certainly we do need thinkers and managers today if we are going to develop an adequate defense of our country and, if need be, wage warfare and wage it effectively. I do not think that we help ourselves if we forget that that after all is the basic mission of our service academies, not turning out a team which can regularly beat Notre Dame or Minnesota or Pitt or even LSU.

Madam Speaker, I was delighted to read in the announcement made the other day by the Secretary of the Air Force Zuckert regarding the appointment of a special committee to investigate the unfortunate scandal at the Air Force Academy, that one of the questions this distinguished committee will look into is the entire role of intercollegiate athletics at the Academies. This, I think, makes it perfectly clear that Mr. Zuckert himself also recognizes that when three-quarters of the varsity football team are involved in this current scandal, there is at the very least a red flag waving with respect to varsity athletics that deserves very careful consideration and concern.

There is one other aspect of this situation, Madam Speaker, which also disturbs me; namely, the fact that the Air Force continues to refuse to give out any information about the progress of its investigation, except for announcing a daily box score of resignations. Frankly, I think the attitude of top Air Force officials in trying to suppress all details of the current investigation, even to Members of Congress, is indefensible, shortsighted and, in the long run, far more harmful to the Academy itself. As other bureaucrats have discovered before, attempts to suppress the truth just to cover administrative embarrassment only lead to the wider and more vigorous circulation of even more damaging rumors.

Particularly ridiculous is the attempt to put a "classified" label on the whole investigation except for the current box score of resignations. National security is certainly not involved here; but apparently what the Air Force is trying to do is to sweep the whole matter under the rug until its own handpicked board comes up with a report and a recommendation. However distinguished may be the membership of this board it certainly cannot replace full public disclosure and discussion of the case. Nor can it replace the primary responsibility

of Congress for the soundness and effectiveness of our system of military tax-supported education.

What is particularly disturbing to me, Madam Speaker, is that at the very time the Air Force refuses to give out any information on the progress of its investigation inspired news reports disclose that it is seriously considering hiring high-priced public relations counsel, presumably at taxpayers' expense, to produce some kind of television spectacular to "improve the image," we are told, of the Academy.

At this point, Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an editorial from the New York Times of January 30 on this particular subject.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

THE AIR FORCE ACADEMY MESS

Many worrisome questions are raised by the cheating scandal now rocking the Air Force Academy. The Academy is one of the elite educational institutions of the country, charged with preparing officers who will have the character and knowledge required to defend the United States with the most modern and destructive of weapons. That students being prepared for such heavy responsibility should steal examinations and then conspire to sell them to fellow cadets must arouse shock as well as puzzlement about every phase of the Academy's life and organization. The special committee now appointed by Air Force Secretary Eugene M. Zuckert to study the Academy has a responsibility that runs beyond an inquiry into the honor system alone. The country will expect it to examine everything from the criteria for selection through the methods of indoctrination and instruction.

Yet even as that committee prepares to begin its work there is disturbing evidence that some influential forces in the Air Force are primarily concerned with protecting the "image" of the Academy. This is suggested by the ridiculous lengths to which Academy officials are going to try to enforce secrecy. Their demand that cadets resigning because of the scandal pledge themselves not to speak about "classified information"—that is, their knowledge of the affair—to anyone, including their parents, represents a new low in bureaucratic obtuseness.

The sole justification for classifying military information is to protect national security, not to conceal administrative embarrassments. There is no need to add to the shame of individual cadets by putting a permanent stain on their future, but that is no excuse for an official blackout of detail on what happened and why. The effort to dam the flow of information is already showing predictable signs of breaking down as irate parents of ousted cadets express their outrage and start telling their sons' side of the story.

The national interest in this unhappy situation would be best served by ending any further abuse of "classification" and providing full opportunity for all concerned to state their views. The present policy only leads to suspicions that hurt the Air Force, its Academy, and the Nation.

Mr. STRATTON. Madam Speaker, I have myself now run into this paper curtain around the progress of the cheating investigation. I called up the Secretary of the Air Force last Thursday and asked him if he would give me a briefing on the progress of the investigation. He very

kindly consented to do so and said, "I will send an officer over to see you." On Friday a brigadier general of the Air Force, the Deputy Chief of Legislative Liaison, came to my office in response to that request. I asked him to give me a report on the status of the investigation. He told me that all they knew was that as of last Friday 91 cadets had resigned and the investigation is continuing. Even that, incidentally, as it turned out, was incorrect information because the official box score as of Friday was really 93. That was all he would tell me. It was clear to me that the Air Force was trying to give me a "snow job" on the Academy situation.

When I protested to the general and then later to Secretary Zuckert, he informed me very curtly that he would not tell me anything unless I sent him my questions in writing in advance.

I suppose Secretary Zuckert's demand for questions in writing may have stemmed from irritation over my suggestion last week that it was time for all three of our academies to get away from athletic professionalism and concentrate on training career military leaders for a complex and technical world. But after all, the Secretary himself, as I have already pointed out, recognized the validity of my charge when he directed his own board to inquire not merely into details of the cheating scandal but also into the whole role of intercollegiate athletics at the Academy.

Madam Speaker, as a Member of the House and a member of the Committee on Armed Services I resent this attitude on the part of the Secretary of Defense. Surely we should be able to get information from a service Secretary without having to submit questions in writing in advance. This is not a press conference and it is not a British parliamentary question period. Nevertheless I submitted the questions and I am now waiting for the answers.

These are the specific questions I have sent to the Secretary for his reply. Members may find them of interest.

First. How many cadets in all are believed by Academy officials to have been involved?

Second. How did this ring get started and how did it operate?

Third. How was the existence of the ring discovered, and what steps did Academy officials then take to deal with it?

Fourth. How many of those involved in the scandal were guilty because they failed to report the existence of the cheating ring, as compared with how many were involved because they actually cheated?

Fifth. I understand that some of the cadets involved, who had been attempting to sell the exam questions to their fellow cadets, actually attempted to intimidate fellow cadets into purchasing the examination questions. Please give me the details of this aspect of the case.

Sixth. Is it true, as reported in the press, that new locks are now being put on file cases containing prospective examination papers? Does this mean that examinations previously were not safeguarded at the Academy in the same

way that valuable papers would be safeguarded in the Pentagon?

Seventh. Please give me the full report on the action you took yesterday in establishing a special commission under General White to look into this matter.

Eighth. Does the Academy give the same examination on different days? If so, is not this too great a temptation to dishonesty?

Ninth. How many students have been separated from the Academy purely for academic reasons based in whole or in part on grades attained on the examinations in which cheating was involved?

Tenth. Were cadets separated from the Academy because of cheating given honorable discharges with the warning that if they talked to reporters about the cheating scandal their discharges would be downgraded?

I think Members of the House have a right to know the answers to these questions and the public does, as well.

May I conclude, Madam Speaker, by pointing out to the House that there appeared in the New York Times this morning a story by Martin Arnold, dated Colorado Springs, which gives a detailed account of the entire scandal and answers some of the questions I asked the Secretary last Friday. Well, here is a perfect example of the truth that no matter how much you try you just cannot prevent the facts from coming out. If the Air Force had discussed the matter frankly and fully with Congress and with the public this would have been a much better way to improve the image of the Academy and the mission of the Academy than would be the hiring of a special television counsel.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include this article from the New York Times.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The article referred to follows:

AIR CADET STOLE TESTS IN SPRING: HE FOILED SECURITY SYSTEM TO ENTER LOCKED BUILDING
(By Martin Arnold)

COLORADO SPRINGS, January 31.—The sequence of events that led to the uncovering of the large-scale examination cheating at the Air Force Academy goes back to May, when a junior cadet first thought up a plan to steal test papers.

It involves secret after-midnight forays into the Academy's academic building, electronic tampering with an elevator, and the shutting off of an alarm system that would have summoned the Air Police.

The events came to a crashing end 8 months later when the cadet decided to expand his operation to make some money.

This sequence was pieced together today from a series of telephone interviews with a number of parents of cadets who have resigned in the cheating scandal. All gave remarkably similar accounts.

So far, 93 cadets have resigned from the Academy as a result of its official investigation. That number is expected to rise to about 120. All cheated on the tests or were involved in the theft and sale of papers.

OTHERS FACE PUNISHMENT

Another group of cadets, presumably much smaller in number, face expulsion from the Academy or other punishment for knowing about the cheating but not reporting it, as is required by the cadet honor code.

As told by the parents, this is the development of the cheating and its method of operation:

In May the cadet—described by one parent as "very clever" and by another as "an adventurer, not a criminal"—decided to steal and have copies made of the spring-semester final-examination papers.

They were to be used by himself and a few close friends, and at this time there was no thought of making money with them.

The examinations are kept, mostly locked in file cabinets, on the top floor of Fairchild Hall, where the Academy's faculty and the dean of the faculty Brig. Gen. Robert F. McDermott, have their offices.

Fairchild Hall, like all the Academy buildings, is spare and functional in design. It is steel and aluminum, glass and white marble, and it is six stories high. It actually consists of two nearly separate buildings, which are connected on the first two floors and on the fourth, fifth and sixth floors.

Besides the faculty offices, this academic complex houses 168 classrooms, 45 science laboratories, an engineering laboratory, and 5 lecture halls. The school library is in the southern portion of the building.

The cadet who wanted to cheat acquired a key to the locked cabinets containing the examination papers in May.

He then was confronted with the problem of gaining access to the top floor of Fairchild Hall late at night or early in the morning.

The elevator in the library section of Fairchild Hall is operated to the upper floors of the building all night, but in the evening it is adjusted by special keys so that it does not stop on the second floor.

That is because there is an easy walkway connecting the library at the second floor to the northern part of Fairchild Hall, where much of the valuable laboratory equipment is kept and all the faculty offices are situated. This is the only way a cadet could get from one building to the other at night.

The cadet was unable to obtain the special key that would allow him to get off the elevator at the second floor at night and walk to the other part of the building.

He discovered, however, that between the first and second floors the power would go off in the elevator if he pushed the emergency button. The elevator would then glide to a stop on the second floor.

The doors would not open automatically with the power off, but he found that he could push them apart with his hands.

ALARM DISCONNECTED

It was also relatively simple for the cadet—all cadets are thoroughly trained in the sciences, including electronics—to disconnect the alarm-bell system, which automatically summons help when the elevator power goes off. At night, that help would have included Air Police.

From the second floor, the cadet walked to the northern side of the building and went up the four flights of steps to the faculty area, where the examination papers were kept. He made his first midnight raid in May, after the examination papers were prepared for spring semester finals. The spring semester ends early in June.

The papers taken then were used only by the junior and his close friends, said to have been about five or six cadets.

It is not clear whether, after the first raid on the papers was made, more than one cadet actually took part in the foray. Presumably this small group could easily have completed the junior and senior years and graduated from the Academy without being caught, had the cadets not decided to make some money out of the operation.

In December, however, when the semester finals were again coming up, the junior cadet again started to raid the file cabinets. This time he and his small band—grown now to

10 or 12—decided to sell the questions to carefully selected cadets.

They knew which cadets were having troubles with their grades, and with great caution and subtlety they approached them. To those who indicated a willingness, the prices ranged from about \$5 to \$10 a paper, depending on the financial resources of the purchasers.

Some of the cadets who were involved were said by Maj. Gen. Robert H. Warren, the Academy superintendent, to have been "top-notch" students.

Presumably, they were too lazy to study, he said.

About 30 football players are involved.

Some of the cadets who were approached but did not make purchases have testified before the investigation board that they were threatened with bodily harm if they reported the theft ring to authorities, parents of cadets have said.

Presumably, these latter cadets all fall in the so-called tolerator category, and the final dispensation on their cases will be made by the Academy's 24-cadet honor board members, who collectively in groups of 8 have the power to demand resignations and to grant varying degrees of forgiveness.

BUSINESS WAS GOOD

Business was good at first. Early in January, however, two cadets in the junior class were approached. They did not purchase papers and they were not frightened of physical harm. Instead they respected the honor code and on January 8 reported what they knew to authorities.

This code not only prohibits cheating, lying, and stealing, but also the toleration of any cadet who does lie, steal or cheat.

From the mightiest general down to the newest second lieutenant, the Air Force Academy is the great symbol of the Air Force itself.

Because of this misdeed, there was such great shock and almost disbelief on the part of the Academy administration when the first report was made on January 8.

A quiet investigation was begun and presumably at least some of the instigators were not aware that they had been turned in. A week later, on January 15, a Friday, two first-year cadets were approached about buying papers.

They were frightened. They apparently did not buy the papers, but they spent a disquieting weekend wrestling with whether or not they should report what they had learned to authorities.

On Monday, January 18, they told what they knew, and on the following day the Academy announced that it was investigating the cheating.

OPTIMISM VANISHED

Once the first-year cadets' accounts had been told, and verified, investigators from the Air Force Office of Special Investigation were flown in to conduct the investigation under the direction of General Warren. This investigation is expected to be completed by about February 10. The status of the cadets who instigated the cheating scandal is not now known.

In another action, Secretary of Air Force Eugene M. Zuckert has set up a special committee to investigate the entire Academy program, including its honor-code system, its curriculum, and its intercollegiate athletic program.

The shock at the dimensions of the scandal has not been confined to the Air Force or even the military.

The Air Force has been reluctant to give out the details of the investigation, and today sources at the Academy have refused to deny, confirm or even comment on the sequence of the events unfolded in this scandal.

A group of five local residents, however, placed a quarter-page advertisement in to-

day's issue of the Colorado Springs Gazette-Telegraph, a daily newspaper. It said:

"The merchants of misery are among us. Headline-hungry newsmen are busily shouting the unfortunate problems of the Air Force Academy. Their condemnations are on the front page, their praises are buried. Now is the time to stand up and be counted. The people of Colorado Springs should reaffirm their faith in the great majority of the cadets who have always maintained the highest standards of moral integrity. The cadet wing, the faculty, and the staff are valued neighbors in our community."

Mr. HUNGATE. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STRATTON. I promised to yield to the gentleman from Missouri and I shall now be happy to do so.

Mr. HUNGATE. Would the gentleman from New York advise, since the Academy bands have been mentioned in connection with this, whether the gentleman is aware of any instances of recruiting for musicians of the same nature described for athletes?

Mr. STRATTON. I did not mention the service academy bands and I am not familiar with that aspect of it.

Mr. PIKE. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STRATTON. I am very happy to yield to my friend the gentleman from New York [Mr. PIKE].

Mr. PIKE. The gentleman from New York [Mr. STRATTON] is well aware that on many occasions I have stuck my neck on the line in his behalf to extoll him for what he is doing. This is one occasion, however, when I am obliged to say that I am not sure I do not have mixed emotions about this.

The Washington Post, for example, today stated that the Secretary of the Air Force had moved with admirable speed to constitute this board of inquiry and to look into this more thoroughly. In view of this it might be appropriate to wait until this board does look into it and examines the facts before we start castigating them on the floor of the House.

Mr. STRATTON. Let me say to my good friend from New York that I am well aware of the support he has given to me on many occasions and I am deeply grateful to him for it. I am well aware of the fact that he is a man of independent views and that I am most fortunate when his views do happen to coincide with mine.

My only point was that I said last Monday that one of the real areas for concern in this whole investigation should be the role of intercollegiate athletics in our service academies. Since Secretary Zuckert has now directed his own board to examine this very subject he has apparently agreed with us that it does deserve looking into. In fact it may well be that my own comments last week prompted his action.

But I think we, too, in this Congress have a responsibility for the operation of our service academies. I do not accept the gentleman's view that we must remain silent until some board selected by the executive branch has first made its own report. To do so would be to abrogate our responsibilities as a Congress, something I am sure no member of the great Committee on Armed Services would ever propose.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. GRIFFITHS). The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. HÉBERT. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. HÉBERT. Madam Speaker, it is distressing to me, as I am sure it is to many Members of Congress, that before we have been officially informed about the Air Force Academy cheating scandal that Academy football and indeed all service academy football has been indicted as professional, sordid and the cause of a blight which will plague for years the Air Force Academy as it did its sister Academy, West Point.

To this day the American public has accepted the West Point investigations of the early 1950's scandal with a measure of skepticism. Two of the four classes received less than cursory investigation and though 90 were discharged the total involvement of the varsity football squad permitted a less than forthright discussion of the facts by creating the impression that this was the only group involved. Few have believed that this was confined to the football players but more have reasoned that Army ranks were closed, and Congress was requested not to investigate. I dare say that an unknown number of violators remained to graduate and serve their country well both in Korea and Vietnam.

It always seemed a paradox to me that if football corrupted the corps why did West Point continue this game with the emphasis undiminished by the scandal unless the authorities were convinced football was incidental to the cause of a breakdown of their honor system. To believe West Point continued football knowing that the game destroyed the character fiber of the corps is to suggest that Academy authorities were more venal than the accused cadets.

I review the West Point sad incident only in the light that it is headline material to condemn college football and to hang the present Air Academy scandal on a game which with all its faults is good for the youth of this country whether participants or not.

In my years of congressional service never have I known a case where any Academy has lowered the academic and character requirements in order to permit an athlete to be admitted. If it were otherwise the Members of Congress would be aware of any such dereliction. In fact, to compromise the entrance requirements by the admissions committee for any appointee would be a more damning indictment than the present charge against the air cadets.

The charge of football professionalism against the service academies is sheer nonsense. An air cadet arises at 6:30 every morning, spends the major part of every day in study or class, has little free time, and takes an academic course equivalent to 150 hours which is far more than is required in any college of this country in a curriculum which would do justice to a combined Harvard and MIT course.

Now I get to the essence of the past, present and future scandals involving honor violations. Undoubtedly there are a few bad characters who should have been dismissed. But before this is a wholesale exodus a civilian academic board of inquiry should be appointed by Congress to determine whether the ever increasing academic load carried by the cadets, the pressure from within, and the onus of falling from without has become so great as to cause a lessening of acceptance of academy standards. No internal faculty or officer group of inquiry will admit to such fact.

The extra burden to the athlete who carries the same academic course as all cadets leads me to ask who in this body buys the superficial statement that football at the Air Academy is professional and corruptive?

When large numbers are involved in a service academy violation the entire corps becomes suspect as who knows who else would have been involved if the opportunity arose. The service academies are made up of the Nation's top boys who are highly recommended and come from wonderful American families. When large numbers of such boys are involved in a scandal we must either indict their home communities or families which are so proud of them or indict a system which has failed to inculcate the honor code of which the academies often too fervently boast.

Gentlemen, the breakdown of the Air Force honor code has no genesis whatsoever in academy sports. It is rather, by the very number of fine young Americans involved—athletes and nonathletes—a failure to accept a system with deep conviction, a system which was borrowed from West Point where it had been badly breeched even though steeped in tradition. I do not excuse any infraction but I do regard the interpretation of all cases as either black or white just as unrealistic as the cavalry charge with fixed bayonets. And to believe otherwise is to condemn a generation of young America—as most assuredly the large majority of these involved represents a cross section of our finest and are measured by their home communities as superior young Americans.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. ALBERT. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STRATTON. I am happy to yield to our distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. Madam Speaker, I apologize to the gentleman for asking him to yield at this point for a unanimous-consent request, but I do so at the request of the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency and, Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may sit while the House is in session this afternoon and also, Madam Speaker, that this request be printed in the RECORD following the remarks of the gentleman from New York.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. GRIFFITHS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PROCEDURAL IMPROVEMENTS IN CONTEMPT CITATION CASES

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Madam Speaker, on January 14, 1965, I introduced two bills in conjunction with the gentleman from New York, JOHN LINDSAY, to provide for procedural reforms in congressional contempt citation cases. The first bill, H.R. 2795 would set up new procedures in the House for the investigation and referral to the House of circumstances leading to possible contempt of Congress citations. The second bill, H.R. 2794, would amend judicial procedures by allowing courts to return declaratory judgments in these matters.

CONGRESSIONAL CONTEMPT CITATIONS

One of the necessary powers of this, or any other, legislative body is to protect itself against acts designed to undermine and contravene its functions. The means by which the American Congress protects itself is through the invocation of the contempt procedure, a process which calls to the attention of the Congress the act which threatens it and provides for punishment of the offender, either through the courts or before the bar of the House against which the contempt has been directed.

Most contempts today arise from actions of those called before committees of the Congress as witnesses. These actions range from refusal to cooperate to active obstruction of the committee's work. There is no need to call attention to the importance of our committee structure and the fact that the detailed legislative and investigative work which is done by the Congress is accomplished through committees. This is all clearly understood. The point to which I wish to address attention is the procedure by which contempts are brought to the attention of the parent body, the House or the Senate, by committees which have encountered such witnesses.

At present, it is the practice for the committee which has been the subject of the act of contempt to serve as first judge of the matter. It is the committee itself which reports the matter to the parent body, acting at once as victim and prosecutor. I question the soundness of this form of proceeding and the bill, I have introduced, would change this procedure. Basically, this bill provides a screening committee to which the complaint of contempt is brought and it is this screening committee, not the committee which has been subject to the action complained of, which would act as the agency reporting the matter to the parent body.

This new procedure commends itself because it places in the hands of an impartial body the investigation of the charge of contempt and does so in a manageable way. Surely the House or Senate could be considered impartial bodies to investigate the charge, but considerations of time prevent this and

there is no practical way in which outside witnesses could be heard on the question of guilt if the entire House or Senate heard the matter. There is real question if the committee which complains of contempt can properly be charged with the responsibility of impartially weighing the evidence to determine if a contempt should be reported to the parent body.

This committee to investigate contempt charges would be named by the presiding officers of the House and Senate respectively and would serve as a special committee. The committee would have seven members and be divided four to three along party lines. The creation of this committee, and its operation in the important area of protecting the Congress and its proceedings from the interference of those wishing to undermine its effectiveness, would provide a strong safeguard of the rights of those charged with contempt and would make more meaningful this type of protection for the Congress.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

I have also joined with my very able colleague from New York [Mr. LINDSAY] in supporting legislation which would provide for a declaratory judgment mechanism in connection with congressional contempt proceedings. These two proposals would represent a great step forward in the way in which the Congress deals with the contumacy of witnesses appearing before its committees.

The provisions of the declaratory judgment bill would be highly beneficial in that they would permit the clarification of the very difficult issues that often underlie potential contempt situations without resort to the difficult quasi-criminal procedure surrounding an actual contempt citation. Often the underlying point in a contempt situation is lost by concentration on the contumacy of the witness and not on the issue upon which the refusal to testify or produce papers is based.

Many recall, I am sure, the contempt citations offered against officials of the Port of New York Authority in 1960. It would have been far better had we been able to raise the issues of Federal-State relations that lay at the heart of the matter for consideration by a Federal court, through the declaratory judgment procedure, rather than using, as we did the criminal contempt mechanism that was necessitated when a witness refused to produce the information requested by the committee.

This declaratory judgment procedure would be open only to the Congress and not to witnesses. It would serve as a means of expediting congressional action, and could not be used as a means to deter the proper functioning of the Congress or its committees. Further, the use of the declaratory judgment's mechanism is optional and need not be invoked. Of course, there will be many contempt situations that will not raise issues calling for immediate determination by the courts. However, many situations do arise where there is a need for a clarification of the underlying issue of contempt without concern for the fact that the witness has failed to divulge information.

Linking this with my other proposal to establish a special committee in both Houses of the Congress, to consider contempt situations, it would be the function of that committee, not only to make recommendations as to whether a contempt citation should issue, but whether the Congress should obtain from a court of the United States, a declaration of the legal relations between the Congress and the recalcitrant witness. The House of Congress concerned would then be free to act on the recommendations of the committee as it sees fit.

With the tremendous workload facing the Congress there is a great need for improving the procedures of the House of Representatives. These two proposals on which the gentleman from New York [Mr. LINDSAY] and I have joined represent substantial steps forward in the field of contempt procedures, increasing both the speed and the skill with which the Congress can deal with contempt situations.

BANK OF AMERICA REALLY IS THE BIGGEST

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. FINDLEY. Madam Speaker, in my remarks last Tuesday concerning the status of the Commodity Credit Corporation, I indicated that the CCC, a taxpayer-owned financial institution, is actually the biggest bank in the world.

In doing so, I did grave injustice to the Bank of America. I have since been supplied with a financial statement for the year 1964 which indicates that at the close of business on December 24, the total assets of the bank amounted to \$15.5 billion. This is \$1 billion more than the approved capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and therefore an apology is in order to the officers of the Bank of America. This I humbly offer.

MANY VERSIONS OF THE GREAT SOCIETY

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. YOUNGER] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNGER. Madam Speaker, it is interesting that we are now beginning to get many versions of the Great Society and historically considerable information of how this same philosophy has been advanced by various rulers and economists in the past.

I was particularly struck with the analysis of this subject made by James S. Kemper, Jr., president of the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co. of Chicago in an address before the Chartered

Property & Casualty Underwriters all-industry conferment luncheon at Hamden, Conn., on December 3 of last year. In particular, I was interested in one of his final statements which was:

Those of us who are skeptical, are skeptical only because we are concerned with the means by which these objectives are to be achieved, and with the danger that a gradual drift to a Socialist philosophy and economy may shatter great dreams of the future and destroy the Great Society we already have.

His full address follows:

THE GREAT SOCIETY

(An address before Chartered Property & Casualty Underwriters all-industry conferment luncheon, Hamden, Conn., December 3, 1964, by James S. Kemper, Jr., president, Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co.)

THE GREAT SOCIETY

This invitation to address a great professional society offers me an opportunity to make some observations above the concept of the Great Society about which we have heard so much and read so much during recent months.

First I am going to talk about the Great Society we already have, and the part the private insurance industry has played in creating it.

The people of the United States enjoy more material blessings than the people of any other country in the world, or of any other society in all recorded history. The concept of freedom from want for all our people is at the threshold of realization. We do not have a perfect society in this respect, or in any other respect, but I think even Plato would agree, were he alive today, that we have almost succeeded in turning the goals of his philosophical abstraction into reality.

Private entrepreneurs, operating in a free enterprise system based upon the profit motive, are responsible for this achievement. Private enterprise has given us more and better food, clothing, housing, transportation, recreation, and luxuries, and longer life and better health, than would have been dreamed possible even a generation ago; and the distribution of these benefits of the free enterprise system has extended to the overwhelming majority of our population.

Without a strong and creative private insurance industry these fruits of the private enterprise system would not have been possible. This is a fact not understood by most people. If every producer of goods and services were required to maintain his own financial reserves to protect himself against loss by damage, destruction, and legal liability, billions of dollars of capital would be frozen in nonproductive sterility. It has been the existence of professionally managed pools of money, spreading the risk of loss over millions of entrepreneurs, which has freed the capital to speed our progress, to create the products of an abundant economy, and to pay the wages which have permitted an ever-increasing number of our people to participate in our prosperity.

Insurance against loss is just as important to the consumer as to the producer. As the material abundance of our free economy brought more possessions to more people, the private insurance system filled the need for protection of the owners of these possessions from loss. I think it is to the particular credit of the insurance industry—although hardly a matter for rejoicing on our part—that we have provided protection to the consumer-owner for a rate of profit that would be considered ridiculously small by the standards of any other industry; and in recent years for no profit at all.

In general, the fine record of the private insurance industry with respect to the insurance of things is neither widely understood nor particularly challenged by anyone.

It is in the realm of insurance of people that our record, while equally good, is definitely challenged.

For example, in recent years there has been a growing political clamor for cradle-to-the-grave health insurance, financed by taxes instead of premiums, and administered by the Federal Government. But what is the record of private insurance? I think our industry can be proud of its contribution to this important element of the Great Society we already have.

Last year more than \$10 billion was paid out by private insurance companies for medical payments of all types under health and accident, workmen's compensation, and automobile bodily injury policies. Seventy percent of our population is covered under private health and accident insurance plans, economically administered with over 80 percent of every premium dollar going into direct benefits to policyholders. More than half of the 18 million people over 65 years of age now have health insurance, and the number is growing rapidly. This is hardly a record that calls for apology or for a violent change in the system.

So in considering the Great Society we already have, and the part played by our industry in bringing it to pass, I think we have done a good job, one to be proud of; and I think our big task in the future will be to maintain a record of strength and creativity which measures up to and continues the rate of progress of the past.

Now let's take a look at the concept of the Great Society that has been so widely discussed in recent months, and its possible impact upon the people of the United States and upon the private insurance system in particular.

So far most of the public statements have been generalizations. But these generalizations will soon be translated into specific programs and offered for action at the next and future sessions of Congress. No one can disagree with the stated objectives: peace and prosperity, a good education for everyone, removal of discrimination based upon personal prejudices, urban improvement, elimination of poverty, and an increase in the personal financial security of all individuals. Nor do I believe that the President of the United States, or the Vice President of the United States, or any responsible Member of Congress would deliberately lead the United States down the road to socialism in an effort to achieve these objectives. I do believe there is real danger that the laudable desire to bring about the millennium of the Great Society, accompanied by an impatient push toward greater centralization of power in the Federal Government, may well lead toward socialism in general. So far as our industry is concerned, there is already a discernible trend toward absorption by government of the functions performed by insurance companies in the insurance of people: i.e., a form of socialism in particular. So the private insurance industry is directly involved in all aspects of the blueprint for the Great Society which deal with the provision of financial security to the individual.

For example, some form of health insurance program for the elderly is at the top of the agenda. There is nothing new about this kind of proposal. As early as 1697, the author, Daniel Defoe, suggested a "pension office." Laborers of "honest repute" were to deposit 4 shilling a year into "a great chest locked with 11 locks"—1 for each trustee of the fund. Victims of accident or sickness (except those hurt while drunk or quarreling) would receive pensions of 12 pence a week. The fund would also provide for those too old or too ill to support themselves by putting them in special government institutions. It was Defoe's idea that this plan would "forever bannish beggary and poverty out of the Kingdom."

Almost 200 years later, toward the end of the 19th century, Chancellor Bismarck of Germany obtained enactment by the Reichstag of three compulsory insurance bills, one for sickness, one for accidents, and one for old-age pensions.

In more recent years a variety of health insurance plans has been adopted by many countries. As far as I have been able to determine, not one of these programs has worked out as anticipated; some of them have gone bankrupt; and all of them have cost several times the initial estimates of the planners.

Some discussion of the Canadian program may be appropriate. Canada has had a partial health insurance program for about 6 years, which has cost approximately double the original estimates. Now the Royal Commission on Health Services has recommended a full cradle-to-the-grave program. The Canadian Tax Foundation estimates that program will cost \$4.5 billion a year by 1971. Considering the population difference, and the higher cost of health services in the United States, if such a program were enacted here the estimated cost would be approximately \$60 billion per year.

My point is not that we have immediately to deal with a program of this comprehensive and expensive nature. It is, however, an historical fact that once a country adopts a mild or modest or partial program for Government health services financed by taxes rather than by premiums, public and political pressures inevitably expand the program to the point where it becomes an economic catastrophe. Are we so immune to such pressures in the United States that the administration in power, Republican or Democrat, will be able to hold a Government health insurance program within its original limitations?

Other programs, still in the suggestion stage and not yet blue-printed, point to the danger both to the public and to the insurance industry of pursuing the wrong road to achieve the Great Society. I read recently of a plan sometimes referred to as the "Reuther Formula." This is a proposal that the Federal Government reinsure or borrow from the \$66 billion now held in private pension funds, in order to get money to finance the "War on Poverty" and other welfare projects which comprise part of the legislative program for the Great Society. If adopted, this plan could partially circumvent congressional authority over appropriations, postpone the inevitable day of repayment, and tend to conceal from the taxpayer the real cost of these projects.

There are other projects already enacted or on the drawing board which tend either to put the Federal Government into the insurance business or to gain access by the Federal Government to the policyholders' money. As an industry we will oppose bad projects; but the outcome will depend not upon our opposition as such, but upon our ability to demonstrate to the American people and to public officials at the Federal level that our opposition is not selfish, but is soundly based and consistent with the welfare of the public and the proper functioning of a free American economy.

We must make people understand the truth, which is that we are just as much interested as anyone else in providing for the poor, the stricken, and the elderly; that in the great majority of cases the private insurance industry can do the job more economically and more efficiently than the Federal Government; and that it can best do so under the present system of State regulation with a minimum of intervention and control at the Federal level. We all believe these things to be so—the problem is to get our story across to the Government and to the public. It is a problem primarily of demonstration and of communication.

I have four specific proposals to make.

First. Within our own companies, individually and competitively, let us redouble our

efforts, through research and product development, to improve the quality and breadth of the services we sell to the public. Competition in this function should be fierce, uncompromising, and with no quarter asked or given. The public is entitled to the best service and the broadest protection which it is economically feasible to provide, and if we believe in the free enterprise system it is our duty to provide it.

At the same time let us pool our brains and our experience on an industrywide basis in the property and casualty fields to develop the best possible statistical and actuarial information upon which we can then individually, or through bureaus, develop competitive rates which permit a reasonable profit on our insurance operations. In this connection I was distressed to see the instant negative reaction on the part of spokesmen for some segments of the industry to the recent proposal by the presidents of 12 stock agency companies for a new actuarial and statistical organization. Whether or not this turns out to be the most desirable answer to our statistical needs, it is a proposal which deserves the most careful and serious consideration by all of us.

Second. I propose that we encourage each one of the 1,200,000 people employed by the private insurance industry to constitute himself a one-man public relations agent for our industry. We simply do not tell our story at the times and in the places where it will be both welcome and effective. I have particularly in mind the opportunities to engage in local community activities, directly related to the insurance industry and at the same time in the public interest. This is the practice of personal involvement, so impressively described by Governor Dempsey of this State in his talk before the recent annual convention of the National Association of Independent Insurers.

Today most crimes are crimes against property, and 90 percent of them are covered by insurance; we know from recent FBI reports that more than 50 percent of all serious crimes are committed by youngsters; therefore, is it not appropriate for insurance people to become active in their local communities in such projects as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys Clubs, and other groups teaching our young people the principles of good citizenship? We know that traffic safety bears a direct relationship to automobile insurance rates which go up and up and are still so desperately and consistently inadequate; therefore, is it not appropriate for insurance people to take an active part in traffic safety work in their own communities? These efforts will be welcome; they will be effective; and they will represent an individual contribution of high importance both to the insurance industry and to the public welfare. This is the kind of thing that will enable us to get our story across to our neighbors, and to make them understand that our objectives and theirs are identical.

Third. At the management and association level there is a great diffusion of effort in the whole area of relationships with the public and relationships with Federal Government officials. We coast along until some crisis appears on the horizon; then we scurry around indignantly complaining that this congressional committee or that Government agency is about to take some action harmful to the insurance industry. We have no central planning in the vitally important field of public affairs.

On no occasion except a CPCU conferment do we see a microcosm of the entire insurance industry, with every line of insurance and every system of producing and selling it represented by people gathered together in one room. Certainly we should have equally broad representation in our deliberations on public affairs of great consequence to the future of our industry.

I, therefore, propose the creation of a public affairs council, the members to be chairmen or presidents of insurance companies, serving without right of substitution and representing all major segments of our industry, and to be appointed individually by the present chairman or president of each major life, health, and property and casualty association. Additional members might be the incumbent president and vice president and the immediate past president of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, and the incumbent presidents of the principal agents' associations.

I visualize this as a group large enough to represent the entire insurance industry but small enough to function effectively as a working organization. It would have a small, highly competent paid staff of people experienced in public affairs and social and economic research. It would meet at least twice a year, and preferably quarterly, to consider and act appropriately upon the relationships of the insurance industry to the public and to the Federal Government in their broadest aspects.

It is not my idea that this Council would serve as a focal point of opposition to measures of the type I have described as implicit in the concept of the Great Society. Rather it is my thought that it would seek ways in which the insurance industry might make an important and responsible contribution to the further sound development of the Great Society which we already have.

Fourth. The idea of a Public Affairs Council leads directly to the fourth proposal. I propose that this Council, when formed, consider asking President Johnson to appoint an Insurance Advisory Council to the President. The members of the Public Affairs Council would serve de jure, as members of the President's Council, augmented by the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the chairmen of appropriate committees of the Senate and the House, and such additional Federal Government personnel as the President might wish to appoint. The Insurance Advisory Council to the President would meet at least once a year, and preferably twice a year, to discuss all Federal legislation and all other significant matters involving the relationship among the Federal Government, the private insurance industry, and the public.

I do not envision this group as a sounding board for anyone, or as a platform for people to make speeches. I picture it as an actual working entity, offering the opportunity for an exchange of views and philosophies in an atmosphere of reason.

In his Thanksgiving message last week to the Armed Forces, President Johnson said: "Freedom is always in the midst of peril." Indeed it is. The peril from without is socialism by conquest. The peril from within is socialism by default.

As I said earlier, I believe that the objectives of the Great Society have been pronounced in good faith. Those of us who are skeptical, are skeptical only because we are concerned with the means by which these objectives are to be achieved, and with the danger that a gradual drift to a Socialist philosophy and economy may shatter great dreams of the future and destroy the Great Society we already have. No part of our national economy is more directly involved in the plans for the Great Society than is the insurance industry. Our stake is as great as, and in fact is the same as, the stake of all Americans. Let us not lose it by default.

If these proposals, particularly the last two proposals, are worth discussion, I hope they will be widely and critically discussed by those in our industry who are concerned about our position in the American economy of the future. The time is short, if we are to make our proper contribution and to play our proper role in the great free society of tomorrow.

A BILL TO PROHIBIT FOREIGN PROCESSING VESSELS FROM OPERATING IN U.S. WATERS

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Washington [Mr. PELLY] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. PELLY. Madam Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to prohibit freezing, packing, or other processing of fish by foreign vessels in the territorial waters of the United States. This is similar to the bill I introduced last year just prior to adjournment.

Last year Japanese freezer ships, paying their nationals 33 cents per hour, operated in the vicinity of Cordova, Alaska. American pay scales exceed \$3 per hour for similar work and Americans cannot meet the foreign competition.

Officials of the Cordova Aquatic Marketing Association now are using the competition of Japanese floating cannery operators to whipsaw American cannery operators in negotiating over the price of fish. According to reports a breakdown in negotiations between the Cordova fishermen and American fishpackers has occurred and the Japanese may be asked to return this year. This situation could occur not only in this one area but in the other areas of Alaska as well. In short, it could spell the doom of the entire Alaskan fishpacking industry because no bank will loan money to an industry unless it has assurance that the borrower can operate economically and at a profit. As a result, the jobs of thousands of American workers who work seasonally in Alaska in the fishing industry are jeopardized.

Of course, Madam Speaker, most of the American companies who operate canneries in Alaska also buy canned salmon from the Japanese. Perhaps these businessmen do not stand to lose so much but the workers and various skills that are engaged in the processing of fish could lose out completely.

How long, Madam Speaker, must American citizens stand by and see foreign nationals undermine their livelihoods?

Yet your State Department apparently feels under no obligation to protect them.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PROTESTS VA CUTBACKS

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. CLEVELAND] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Madam Speaker, the New Hampshire House of Representatives adopted a resolution on January 20 protesting the plans of the Veterans' Administration to cut back its

regional offices in Manchester, N.H., and at White River Junction, Vt. Under unanimous consent, I offer a copy of this resolution for the Record.

This document speaks for itself. It expresses the displeasures and alarm felt by the distinguished House of Representatives of New Hampshire over the abrupt announcement by the Veterans' Administration. The New Hampshire House, like this House, is deeply concerned for the welfare of our veterans. I congratulate the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and its distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], for its decision to investigate the VA's plans in public hearings. Until the Congress has had an opportunity to look into the entire matter, I strongly believe that the VA, in recognition of the general concern felt by the States and the Congress, should delay execution of its plans until it has presented a full explanation to the Congress. It is for this reason that I have introduced a resolution calling on the President to delay all VA changes until hearings have been held by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and a written report is filed.

The resolution by the New Hampshire House of Representatives is as follows:

Whereas the Veterans' Administration has ordered a cutback in the regional offices of veterans affairs at both Manchester, N.H., and White River Junction, Vt.; and

Whereas this action might cause a cutback in veterans services and the loss of employment at these facilities; and

Whereas although the Federal Government has justified the cutback of the offices on the grounds that it would reflect economy without affecting the services of veterans: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives of the 1965 session of the General Court of New Hampshire strongly protest this cutback in the offices at Manchester, N.H., and White River Junction, Vt., because of the result of poorer services to veterans and hardship to people employed at these facilities; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Veterans' Administration and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE SOUTH

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. MARTIN] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Alabama. Madam Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I would like to include an article by Holmes Alexander on the Republican Party in the South. The article follows:

SOUTHERNERS IN THE GOP

(By Holmes Alexander)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—We keep reading and hearing about Candidate Goldwater's "sordid" and "squalid" southern strategy, but that must be because the commentators are looking for adjectives instead of evidence.

Any honest eye can see that Barry's formula for republicanizing the Old Confederacy is the only strategy that worked at all. Had his conservative message been as

ineffective below the Potomac as it was practically everywhere west of the Chesapeake Bay, he would have been beaten worse than Landon, carrying only Arizona, leaving the GOP hardly an acre to reseed itself.

The reseeded commenced, although hardly noted in the national press which was focused on the defrocking of GOP chairman Birch, almost as soon as Republican House Members found their seats in the 89th Congress. At a meeting of the Republican conference on January 14, the GOP survivors passed a succinct but significant resolution which read:

"That the conference committee vice chairman and secretary be considered a part of the leadership with defined duties."

What significance? Well, the vice chairman is WILLIAM CRAMER of Florida and the secretary is RICHARD POFF of Virginia. By enlarging the official leadership to seven members, the House Republicans were moving two southerners into positions of party command. Their defined duties are to steer GOP policy in conference, enunciate it on the floor and perform the loyal opposition of heckling Democrats. Never within memory—and only because of Goldwater's good southern showing—have southerners been raised to party leadership.

Shortly after Congress convened, ALBERT WATSON, of South Carolina, switched parties and became a Republican—his State, his district and his junior Senator having followed Goldwater at the national election. The GOP leadership took account of its astonishing gains in House seats from the erstwhile solid South. Mississippi and Georgia, thanks to Goldwater, each contributed a Republican Congressman. Alabama contributed five. In all, the South now has an historically remarkable delegation of Republicans: two from Virginia, two from North Carolina, two from Florida, three from Tennessee, one from Kentucky, as well as the recruits from South Carolina, Mississippi, and Alabama. There are two semi-Southerners from Maryland and one from West Virginia.

If the GOP is to rise again, it will be because the South is rising as a two-party region. If these southern Republicans are to win reelection and build seniority, it will be because they make good in their jobs. In order to give the newcomers every chance to shine, the GOP leadership went out of its way to place them on major and suitable committees.

Contrary to derogatory comment, the southern rookies—I think I have met them all at least once—are easily equal and often superior to the Democrats they replaced. The country has a right to know that these new Republicans are not freaks or cornpone comedians.

GLENN ANDREWS, of Alabama, Princeton 1931, was district manager of Eastman Kodak and gained appointment to the Education and Labor Committee at his own request. JOHN H. BUCHANAN, JR., of Alabama, formerly a Baptist pastor, goes to the Un-American Activities Committee. JACK EDWARDS, of Alabama, a prominent railroad lawyer with many appearances before Federal commissions, asked and got a position on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee because he comes from the port city of Mobile.

JAMES MARTIN, of Alabama, past president of his local chamber of commerce, president of his own oil company, goes to the Public Works Committee that will handle most of the Appalachian rehabilitation. WILLIAM DICKINSON, of Alabama, for almost 5 years a circuit court judge and president of his chamber of commerce, goes to the Government Operations Committee.

HOWARD CALLAWAY, of Georgia, is a West Point graduate, class of 1949, with outstanding Korean war combat service and is assigned to Government Operations Committee.

JOHN J. DUNCAN, of Tennessee, twice mayor of Knoxville, is assigned to the Veterans' Affairs Committee. Dr. TIM LEE CARTER, of Kentucky, is a medical physician and former teacher with assignment to the Commerce Committee, which handles food, drug, and public health legislation. PRENTISS WALKER, of Mississippi, owner of a poultry business and a Baptist church deacon, was assigned to the Agriculture Committee.

All the new southern Republican Members are positioned where they can do their best work, and the Nation has gained this much from Goldwater's southern strategy.

HORTON BILL TO REPEAL TELEPHONE TAX

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. HORTON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORTON. Madam Speaker, I wish to make a few brief comments in support of the bill which I have introduced to repeal the Federal excise tax imposed on communication services and facilities.

At the present time this tax is levied at the rate of 10 percent on general and toll telephone service, telegraph, cable and radio messages and leased wires, and at 8 percent on wire and equipment service.

With the exception of the tax on local telephone service, which was instituted in 1941 to discourage telephone use during the war effort, these taxes have been in effect on a permanent basis since 1932.

At this time when we in the Congress are giving serious consideration to the elimination of various excise taxes, repeal of these discriminatory communications taxes should receive top priority.

While other utilities or modes of communications such as electricity, gas, water, or rail transportation enjoy exemption from this excise levy, these taxes on telephone calls, telegraph messages, and so forth, still remain as part of our revenue system imposing an unjust burden upon these industries and their consumers alike.

Taxation of these services cannot in any sense be justified on the grounds they are luxuries, for each and every one of us realizes they are absolutely essential for modern-day living. For example, not only is the telephone necessary in business and in everyday community life, but it is highly essential in reporting emergencies which will bring police, firemen, or doctors to our assistance when we need them most.

Such taxes must be borne by the consumer. They add to the cost we pay for these facilities and services. It also adds to the costs of business which again have to be passed on to the consumer in higher prices charged for goods and services.

Elimination of these taxes are even more imperative when we consider their regressive effects. They take a larger proportion of income from those at the lower income levels and bear most heavily upon those individuals who can least

afford to pay them. Hence, they are restrictive and limit fuller usage of these services. At the present time, about 20 percent of American households are without telephones. Repeal of these taxes would enable more Americans to afford the convenience of such service.

These taxes bring in nearly \$1 billion annually in revenues to our Federal Treasury. In the latest fiscal year which ended on June 30, 1964, tax collections from these excises totaled \$910,196,000. In my own district, the Rochester Telephone Corp. collects for the Federal Government some \$3.9 million a year alone in excise taxes from the citizens of the communities served. We can well imagine what elimination of these taxes will do for the people of the Rochester area, as well as of the entire country by releasing into their hands this additional purchasing power.

Even though the Federal Government will lose revenues should my measure be enacted, I am firmly convinced that such a loss would soon be offset by higher income tax revenues made possible by rising incomes generated by increased consumer demand and higher productivity.

We must delay no longer in removing these unfair and economically self-defeating taxes. Their repeal will give our citizens much needed relief from these taxes and will give our economy the stimulus it needs to keep our Nation moving forward.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1966

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SKUBITZ] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Madam Speaker, the President has submitted a budget which will request new spending authority of almost \$100 billion for fiscal year 1966. Already there is on the books an additional \$100 billion of unspent appropriations which we have authorized in prior years. It should be quite obvious to this body, that if this Congress grants the President's requests—and my guess is that it will—the Federal agencies will have the authority to spend \$200 billion.

As every Member of the House knows, once spending authority is given to the executive branch of the Government, the Congress loses control.

It should not be necessary for me to tell this body that unless we place an annual limitation against all expenditures, including current appropriations and unexpended balances, we will never be able to determine whether there is a deficit or a surplus.

I am, therefore, introducing a resolution, today, that would provide that the Congress place an annual expenditure limitation on every spending account. This is a companion resolution to one that has been introduced by Senator BYRD of Virginia.

In my opinion, this resolution is one of the most important measures that will

come before this Congress. It should be obvious to every Member of this body that to escape fiscal insolvency, to stabilize the purchasing power of our dollar, Congress must regain control of expenditures.

It is not enough to talk economy and pay lip service to the necessity of maintaining a balanced budget. Five straight deficits and a national debt of \$318 billion demands action.

To delay any longer effective expenditure control is to invite fiscal disaster and amounts to irresponsibility on the part of Congress to face up to its obligations.

PROPOSED REVIEW OF THE ADEQUACY OF LOCAL AIRLINE SERVICE

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Madam Speaker, I am today introducing a resolution for a congressional review of the adequacy of local airline service. Along with others in this body, I am deeply concerned about present policies of the Civil Aeronautics Board which threaten more than 100 communities with the loss of scheduled airline service, bringing with it a loss of flow of business and employment-creating opportunities.

The city of Jackson, Mich., which I represent, is among those threatened by these policies. It is clear that the intent of Congress should be made known in order that the members and staff of the CAB may be guided by broad considerations of national policy in its decisions, which too often result in 3-2 divisions over policies which have never been made clear to us in Congress nor to the people who depend on airline service for their livelihood.

Local members of the Local Airline Service Action Committee in Jackson have expressed to me their interest in such a resolution, and I am pleased at this time to introduce legislation calling for a thorough review of the needs for airline service by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in order that a new interpretation of the law may soon be passed on to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

THE BUSINESS OF BASEBALL AND ANTITRUST LEGISLATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. GRIFFITHS). Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ZABLOCKI] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Madam Speaker, apparently today is sports day in the House. The gentleman from New York addressed his remarks to professionalism in sports at our Military Academies. I wish to call attention of the House to shortcomings in professional baseball.

On the opening day of this 89th Congress I introduced legislation which would strip organized professional baseball of its exemption from the Sherman-Clayton antitrust laws. This measure, H.R. 6, has been sent to the House Judiciary Committee where it currently is pending.

Today, Madam Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of this body the reasons which have caused me to sponsor this bill. Some will say it is a severe and sweeping attack on the privileged status of the baseball industry.

I believe, however, that stringent measures are necessary if public confidence is ever to be restored to what once was our "national pastime." Events of the past few months have convinced many observers that baseball is "sick" and badly in need of some bitter medicine if it is to be restored to health.

Among those events, two stand out: The purchase of the New York Yankees by the Columbia Broadcasting System, and the announcement that the Braves will leave Milwaukee after next season for a new home in Atlanta, Ga.

I personally am most familiar with, and concerned about, the latter situation. Milwaukee County Stadium, the "Home of the Braves" was located in my congressional district until the redistricting which took effect in 1965. The threatened loss of the team is causing serious repercussions in our community and in our State.

My bill, however, was not introduced as a means of blocking the move of the Braves from Milwaukee. If enacted, it would not affect that situation. It is only through court action that the transfer of the franchise to Atlanta can be prevented.

My proposal, introduced more in sorrow than in anger, simply seeks to end the legal fiction that baseball is somehow sacrosanct as an industry and must be privileged with an exemption from our antitrust regulations. It would point up the fact that baseball is first a business and only second a sport—and should be regarded as such under U.S. statutes.

If H.R. 6 is enacted, however, it could bear on the future of baseball in Milwaukee and other metropolitan areas. Should baseball lose its exemption from antitrust regulation, there is little doubt that its reserve clause arrangements, by which players are bound to their teams, and territorial assignments would be challenged in the courts as violating the Sherman Act. Should these two practices be declared invalid, there is a strong likelihood that moves would be made to establish a new, third big league. Or, to forestall such a move, the present leagues probably would be forced to expand.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ZABLOCKI. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Do I understand that the gentleman's bill, H.R. 6, only applies to baseball? Or would it apply to football and basketball?

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Baseball is the only sport at the present time that is exempt from the antitrust laws. Football today does not have the privileges that baseball has. These privileges are based, as I intend to expound in my remarks, on Supreme Court decisions.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. The gentleman will recall that about two sessions ago we passed legislation which would permit the combination of these leagues in entering into contracts with television stations, and with radio stations, saying that they would not violate the antitrust laws. We approved that portion of the amendment to the antitrust law so that contracts have now been entered into, as an example, the Columbia Broadcasting System entered into a contract with one of the football leagues to pay \$28 million or \$30 million over a certain period of time.

The question I would like to ask the gentleman is this: Do you intend to repeal the exemption that we gave to football people, and not permit them to enter into these contracts with the television and radio stations, as they have done as a result of that legislation?

Mr. ZABLOCKI. I believe there should be a thorough review and study in this field, because there is no doubt that the sports of baseball and football, all sports, have been hurt. They are no longer sports, they have become big business. If this is the situation, I certainly hope that the legislation I have proposed will do just that.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I have been a member of the Committee on the Judiciary throughout the time that all of this legislation dealing with football, baseball, and other sports has been before us as relates to antitrust violations. During that period of time it was represented to us just as it has been stated by the gentleman that baseball was something more than sports, it was big business, with the result that they represented to us, together with football and other major sports, that unless they found this protection under these laws they could not carry out the businesses in which they were engaged.

Does the gentleman intend to disrupt the exemption from the antitrust laws as it deals with sports and put them back in the same category as any other businesses that may be trying to go together and violate the antitrust laws?

Mr. ZABLOCKI. If we do not do that we are contributing to the detriment of baseball and football as sports. If they are big business, then they should come under the antitrust laws. Does not the gentleman agree that most clubs are organized not for sports but for profit?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Let us be realistic. Nobody ever paid men to play baseball without hoping to make a profit, otherwise they would not last. It is the same with football. Football came before our committee and said, "We are trying to develop professional football, and we are getting on the way. If you will give us this protection you will get better

football games, but you have to exempt us from the antitrust laws."

As previously mentioned, some of the larger companies, the networks, have entered into contracts. We did not anticipate they would be that large. They have made it possible in the smaller areas—I say "smaller areas," and I mean in areas where the professional baseball team was not paying off—by the sums that they would get from television it would be possible for them to continue the operation. The problem the gentleman and I will have to meet is, are we going to put them back on the same basis as they were? Why does not the gentleman introduce a bill that just repeals this legislation we approved two or three Congresses ago? Then we are in the same category as we were before, before we put the cloak of protection around them. Are you going to repeal that or apply it to baseball alone?

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Baseball at the present time is the only sport that is blatantly violating the antitrust provisions of the Sherman-Clayton antitrust laws. I will certainly agree with my colleague from Colorado that baseball certainly is operated for a profit, but I am sure he would agree that it is not good for baseball, that large baseball clubs use their monopoly in such a way that public confidence is destroyed.

What step must we take to prevent this? If we, two Congresses ago, made the error in giving professional baseball that added protection, then we ought to undo that action.

As the gentleman knows, the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], a very able Member of the House, introduced similar legislation in the 82d Congress but it failed to pass. All that my proposal, as provided in the bill, H.R. 6, is intended to do, is exactly what Chairman CELLER proposed to do.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Then whatever was introduced last time, as I understand it, has no relation to the TV and radio broadcasting or their combination because they enter into what is absolutely a violation of the antitrust law by saying, as an example, and we provided, that they be permitted to black out within certain areas and that until we approve it was admittedly a violation of the Sherman antitrust law. Now I understand from what the gentleman has to say that you are not trying to repeal that part of it.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. No.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. But only that part that deals with baseball in the contracts they have with the players.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. And certain regulations and restrictions that they have as to geographic locations—that part of it and I do believe that although the bill, H.R. 6, does not specifically negate the action of the 87th Congress, I firmly believe that we should review and restudy the privileges we gave baseball in regard to making radio and TV broadcasting contracts.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Would you include in that this agreement that exists in the football leagues whereby they agree to draft or give the privilege of first drafting of certain athletes through-

out the United States? Would you repeal that as it relates to football?

Mr. ZABLOCKI. No.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Or are you just confining yourself to baseball alone?

Mr. ZABLOCKI. To baseball alone. It is the only professional team sport which the courts have adjudged exempt from antitrust regulation.

May the gentleman from Wisconsin ask the gentleman from Colorado this question? Do you think it was good for baseball as a sport to have a situation where the Columbia Broadcasting System buys the Yankee baseball team? Does this not point up that baseball is losing its sport image and has become a business?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. May I say to the gentleman, this is only made possible by virtue of the fact that Congress did authorize these agreements under which, if the New York Yankees wanted to make a contract with the Columbia Broadcasting System—although now that they own them they probably will not have to make the contract—but if they wanted to make a contract to say, "You and you alone will have the exclusive right to broadcast any games that the New York Yankees have and you alone shall make the determination if they are playing away from New York as to how far the blackout should go—and whether it should be blacked out at all or whether it should comply with the provisions of the law." Now those are the privileges that we gave them. Do you feel that these privileges are such that the broadcasting people and the baseball people have abused the privileges?

Mr. ZABLOCKI. I submit that the action taken by the Columbia Broadcasting System indicates that the privileges that the Congress gave in Public Law 87-331 may have been abused and that we ought to review the situation. If H.R. 6 is taken up and hearings are had on it, it will be possible to ascertain the extent to which organized baseball has used and abused its exemption from antitrust regulation to make larger profits and flaunt the public interest.

If I may conclude, then I shall be glad to yield further to the gentleman from Colorado.

In either case, Milwaukee—with its reputation as a good baseball town—would be a prime candidate to receive a team. Other cities, such as Oakland, Dallas, and Denver, could also qualify as "big league" cities.

Of all professional team sports, baseball alone is spared the full application of the Nation's antitrust laws. This favored position results from a series of rulings by the U.S. Supreme Court. The first of these was in the case of Federal Baseball Club of Baltimore against National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, decided in 1922. In that case, the Baltimore club, a member of an eight-team professional baseball league, brought suit against the American and National Leagues, charging that those leagues had conspired to monopolize the business of baseball with the result that the competing Federal League was destroyed.

The Supreme Court held that baseball was not subject to the antitrust laws on the ground that the business of presenting baseball exhibitions, was a "personal effort, not related to production, is not a subject of commerce" and the interstate transportation connected with the exhibitions was "a mere incident, not the essential thing."

This decision was reaffirmed in 1953 with the ruling in Toolson against New York Yankees. In that case, three baseball players brought separate suits against the baseball commissioner and against the owners of various member clubs in baseball. They challenged the legality of the defendants' restrictive practices and asked for treble damages.

The Supreme Court, without reexamining the underlying question, ruled that the suits did not lie under the antitrust laws, citing the previous Federal baseball decision. To this day, therefore, professional baseball retains its freedom from the antitrust laws.

It is interesting to note the dissent by Justice Burton, with Justice Reed concurring, in the Toolson case. It held that the development of radio and television and the growth of the farm system had made baseball into an industry engaged in interstate commerce.

This view is similar to one held by the New York Court of Appeals in Gardella against Chandler. In this case, Daniel Gardella, an outfielder for the New York Giants, violated the reserve clause by playing baseball in a Mexican league. Subsequently he was barred by the baseball commissioner, A. B. Chandler, from playing in the United States for 5 years. Gardella sued Chandler for treble damages under the Sherman Act. Although the trial court ruled against him, the New York Court of Appeals reversed the decision.

The respected jurist, Judge Learned Hand, wrote the opinion favoring Gardella. He based his ruling primarily on the lucrative radio and television contracts which the clubs held. He believed that the players, radio, television, clubs in general, and the public make up "an indivisible unit as much as actors and spectators in a theater, and are participating in interstate commerce."

The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, but was never heard because Gardella dropped his damage suit. It later was disclosed that he had settled the claim out of court for \$60,000. It is my opinion that Gardella's decision was unfortunate since it did not settle the basic question for all involved in the sport. The size of the settlement indicates, however, that someone in baseball thought Gardella had justice on his side. Commissioner Chandler has been quoted saying that the settlement was "a cause of real rejoicing on our part."

The ruling by Judge Hand and the dissent by Justice Burton are important because of their concurrence on one significant point: that the radio and television contracts held by organized professional baseball have essentially altered the nature of that industry. These lucrative contracts have turned what once was primarily a sports activity into an adjunct of the entertainment business.

No close observer of the world of sports can deny the enormous impact which the growth of the broadcasting industry—particularly television—has had on organized baseball.

It primarily has been the televising of major league baseball games which has dealt a lethal blow to the minor leagues. As the minor leagues have collapsed one by one so has the farm system which once was the training ground for future big leaguers. This year, bowing to the reality that the majors can no longer depend on the minor leagues to provide talent to them, both the American and National Leagues have adopted a draft system for obtaining players. It marked a significant departure from traditional baseball procedures.

Another effect of television is seen in the decline of attendance at major league ballparks. Although the population of the country and of the big metropolitan areas where major league teams play has increased rapidly in recent years, baseball attendance has sagged. The reason seems obvious: when a man can sit in the comfort of his living room and watch a major league game on television, there is little reason for him to go to the ball park.

Team owners have not been slow to grasp this fact. The fan in the stands has been replaced by the fan in the armchair as first in their affections. Baseball today is being operated not so much to quicken the clicks of the turnstiles as to influence the clicks of TV channel selectors.

The situation is epitomized in the attempt to move the Braves from Milwaukee to Atlanta. It is not the fact that Atlanta is building a new stadium for the team that has caused this attempted franchise transfer. Milwaukee's county stadium is relatively new, well kept, provides easy access from all parts of the city and has ample close parking.

The motive of the Braves management is not Atlanta's reputation as a good "baseball town." In that regard Atlanta is an unknown quantity where Milwaukee has long since proved its support of the national pastime. It was, after all, in Milwaukee that the National League alltime attendance record was set. Although the attendance figure for 1964 did not approach the record, it was close to 1 million—a respectable amount in any league.

Therefore, I repeat, Madam Speaker, it is not the new stadium or prospective attendance which has lured the Braves owners to Atlanta. It is the lure of extremely lucrative contracts for radio and television broadcasting of future Braves games.

Atlanta is the focal point of a large area of the South which has been relatively untouched by the growth and proliferation of professional team sports. There is a large potential market for the broadcast of the games.

In that respect, Milwaukee is at somewhat of a disadvantage. To the south lies Chicago with two major league clubs. To the east is broad Lake Michigan. To the northwest is Minneapolis-St. Paul with an American League team. Further, there are other popular team sports,

such as professional football, to vie for the television sports advertising dollar.

Mr. Speaker, it appears that the dollar has become all important in the operations of organized baseball. It is, I venture to say, behind the purchase of the New York Yankees by the Columbia Broadcasting System. It may be the reason that persons with substantial radio and/or TV interests have been, and are, board chairmen and presidents of major league clubs.

There is nothing wrong with advertising. There is nothing wrong with televising baseball games. But there is something wrong in claiming an exemption from antitrust laws as a sport and then using that exemption to promote strictly business interests.

Organized baseball cannot have the best of both worlds. Either it is primarily a sporting activity, or it is strictly a profitmaking adjunct of the entertainment industry.

With one or two notable exceptions, baseball owners have demonstrably chosen profit over pride. Recognizing their choice, let us in Congress act quickly to strip baseball of special privileges extended while baseball was still being operated as a sport.

H.R. 6 would take away baseball's exemption from the Sherman-Clayton antitrust laws. It has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee and its Antitrust Subcommittee. I have contacted the esteemed chairman of that committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler], on this matter several times in the past. As the former sponsor of similar legislation early in the 1950's, Mr. Celler has been favorable to the proposal and I am hopeful that early hearings can be arranged.

Through these public hearings it will be possible to ascertain the extent to which organized baseball has used—and abused—its exemption from antitrust regulation to gain larger profits and flaunt the public interest.

I also have written to Chairman E. William Henry of the Federal Communications Commission, suggesting that the use of radio and TV advertising revenues to induce a sporting attraction to move from one city to another may not be in consonance with the intent and purpose of the Federal Communications Act.

He replied that he has directed his staff to look into the matter and that he will advise me of the findings when the study is completed.

Madam Speaker, the U.S. Supreme Court in 1953 suggested that it was up to Congress to legislate national policy on organized professional baseball. In the years which have followed, several attempts have been made—none successfully.

I am happy that my colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin, the Honorable LYNN STALBAUM, as well as other Members of this House and the other body have expressed their interest and concern in baseball's antitrust status. The legislative measures they have introduced are most welcome and demonstrate the need for action.

Now the time has come to take action. We must work to restore sanity to our national pastime.

I am delighted to yield further to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I assume, from what the gentleman stated a moment ago, if it should develop in a hearing that the broadcasting people, both of television and of radio, have abused the privilege we granted to them as an exemption under the antitrust laws, the gentleman would have no objection to amending H.R. 6 to rectify that mistake.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. I would have no objection, but in the present form H.R. 6 does not deal with radio and television and does not negate the action taken two Congresses ago.

My bill simply would wipe out an exemption to the antitrust laws which was given to professional baseball, and to no other organized team sport, by the U.S. Supreme Court, not by Congress. It would affirm that in the view of Congress all professional team sports are businesses and that baseball has no claim to a privileged position.

Then having put all professional team sports on the same plane, Congress could act to grant exceptions from antitrust regulation for all of them as the need is seen.

I do not object to having the bill amended; not at all.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. The gentleman did state he had called upon the Chairman of the FCC to make a study of this matter to see whether the revenues from advertising have resulted in a transfer of franchises.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. I have; yes. If he advises that they have not, the gentleman from Colorado is asking me if I would accept an amendment to H.R. 6 which would exempt baseball and other sports from radio and television privileges they now have; is that correct?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. It goes a little further than that. We authorized them to enter into certain agreements by the actions two or three Congresses ago, which admittedly without the legislation would have been in violation of the antitrust laws.

Does the gentleman believe that since we did permit them to enter into these agreements, these agreements resulted in abuse by baseball as related to player contracts or the transfer of franchises from one city to another? Does the gentleman believe that any part of the legislation resulted in those actions?

Mr. ZABLOCKI. I submit that the matter needs study to determine if, indeed, those or other abuses have resulted.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. If it has, that is the thing the gentleman wishes to correct?

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Yes. I want abuses corrected.

BASEBALL AND ANTITRUST LEGISLATION

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STALBAUM] may extend his remarks at this point

in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. STALBAUM. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin, Congressman ZABLOCKI, for the courtesy of allowing me to join him in expressing my views on this subject which is of great concern to the people of the State of Wisconsin.

This proposal is badly needed to place organized baseball in its correct perspective within the realm of the sports world and the laws of our land. It is an accurate fact that baseball, as it exists today, is a business venture first, and a sport second.

The scheduled move of the Braves from Milwaukee to Atlanta affects many people in our State. More directly, it involves taxpayers who invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in the construction of a vast baseball stadium only a few years ago.

This, I feel, gentlemen, is an important reason for all of us to examine more closely the attempt to pass off big-league baseball as a sport. I have the greatest admiration for the athletes but voice growing doubt about the manner in which responsibility is handled by the management. There has been a seeming lack of integrity by club owners in this regard. Publicly they attempt to hide behind a facade of being a sport to avoid antitrust regulations; yet, privately, and in their scheme of things, they have no qualms about acting in concert to make any move which will return them even greater profit, with no regard for the public's interest.

I feel, like other sports fans across the Nation, and indeed the world, that we have been unfairly "dusted off" by those who purport to be the leaders of this great game.

I am therefore, pleased to associate myself with my distinguished colleague, Mr. ZABLOCKI, by introducing my own bill, H.R. 3412, to show that all of us in Wisconsin are concerned by the present turn of events in major league baseball.

VA ORDER CLOSING FACILITIES SHOULD BE RESCINDED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHBROOK] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Madam Speaker, the recent decision of the Veterans' Administration to close 31 facilities under its jurisdiction has caused much reaction, and rightly so. The \$23 million saving which the VA claims will result from this action will certainly be welcomed by all fiscally responsible citizens, provided decreased services for deserving war veterans is not the price.

Unfortunately, knowledgeable letters from interested leaders in my district and my own investigation indicate that just the opposite is true and that the closing of additional facilities will be at the expense of service to needy veterans. For example, one veterans' post commander, in commenting on the merger of

the Cincinnati regional office with that of Cleveland, states:

Due to an already heavy load at the Cleveland regional office, it often takes months to process claims for benefits for our comrades and their dependents, and in many instances it causes a real hardship on the veteran and/or his dependents as they may be depending on this grant for the necessities of life.

Another post commander writes:

It is the experience of this post, as with every other veteran-minded agency, that it is ever increasingly difficult to obtain benefits for the veteran and his dependents due to an already overburdened VA regional office staff, and in many cases it is only after a long waiting period that we are able to obtain hospitalization for our ill veterans due to long waiting lists at overcrowded Veterans' Administration hospitals.

If such is the situation prevailing at the present time, how does the Veterans' Administration hope to improve it with the closing of 11 hospitals, 4 domiciliaries, and 16 regional offices?

If a contact office replaces the present Cincinnati office, how long will it be before this office is closed as has happened with 187 other contact offices throughout the country?

In the light of past performances, veterans and their dependents are entirely justified in being apprehensive about the proposed program.

On August 12, 1963, the Administration authorized the activation of 2,000 nursing care beds to help alleviate the urgent need for hospitalized veterans who are, for the most part, bedridden, thus making available more beds for active hospital cases. The conversion of existing facilities for nursing care beds was stressed by the President.

So important was the utilization of existing facilities in the proposed program that former Administrator James S. Gleason stated that he would request \$5 to \$6 million to convert such facilities to accommodate nursing care patients.

However, when Public Law 88-450, authorizing a sum of \$25 million over a 5-year period for 4,000 nursing beds, was enacted in August 1964, the urgency and advisability of converting existing facilities somehow lost its force. The Commissioner informed the chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs that although a "mere redesignation of existing space would, of course, have been quicker and easier," it "would not have produced the necessary standards of nursing home care."

Is it any wonder, then, in view of the existing confusion, that out of the several thousand beds authorized, as of late 1964 only 46 new beds were in operation? Are the 11 hospitals and 4 domiciliaries totally beyond repair as far as conversion to nursing care beds is concerned? This possibility should be fully explored before the VA's phaseout program is put into effect.

At present, of the 2,909 hospital beds affected by the order, 2,183 are now occupied. Of the 3,220 domiciliary beds involved, the patient load is 3,101. The closing of these hospitals and domiciliaries would not only be a tremendous hardship upon these patients and their families, but could have a harmful effect on millions of the Nation's veterans.

Although we are assured that the reorganization will be carried out without impairment of essential services, promises and reassurances leave much to be desired. It was only a year ago that former Administrator James S. Gleason appeared before a House Subcommittee on Appropriations and assured the members that the new nursing care program would not mean a further phaseout of domiciliary facilities.

What happened?

On January 13 of this year the new Administrator announced that 4 domiciliaries would be closed, and the members of these domiciliaries would be relocated in the remaining 14 facilities.

If increased operating efficiency and reduced spending is the prime mover behind the VA's program, I trust the recommendations made by the General Accounting Office in its 1964 report on the Veterans' Administration have been fully implemented.

For instance, one such recommendation involved a double standard for the payment of compensation benefits to veterans with essentially the same disabilities. The GAO estimated that between \$63 and \$182 million will be paid by the VA in excess of the amount which would have been expended if a single disability standard applied to all.

I have strongly protested the closing of these hospitals, regional offices, and domiciliaries. Fortunately, Chairman TEAGUE, of the House Veterans' Committee, has responded to the many protests throughout the country and has promised to hold hearings on this so-called economy move. I trust that after these hearings bring the facts to light, America's veterans will not be shoved around in this arbitrary and unnecessary move.

TEXT OF AMBASSADOR ADLAI E. STEVENSON'S REMARKS AT MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. PEPPER. Madam Speaker, on January 28 the Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson delivered a magnificent and fitting tribute to the late and great Sir Winston Churchill at the memorial service at the National Cathedral.

This eloquent and moving address will stir and stimulate all who read it as it did those of us who were privileged to hear it. Hence, for my colleagues in the Congress and the citizens of the country who will read this RECORD I take particular pleasure in submitting it for incorporation in the body of the RECORD:

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 29, 1965]

TEXT OF STEVENSON'S REMARKS

Today we meet in sadness to mourn one of the world's greatest citizens. Sir Winston Churchill is dead. The voice that led nations, raised armies, inspired victories and blew fresh courage into the hearts of men is

silenced. We shall hear no longer the remembered eloquence and wit, the old courage and defiance, the robust serenity of indomitable faith. Our world is thus poorer, our political dialog is diminished and the sources of public inspiration run more thinly for all of us. There is a lonesome place against the sky.

So we are right to mourn. Yet, in contemplating the life and spirit of Winston Churchill, regrets for the past seem singularly insufficient. One rather feels a sense of thankfulness and encouragement that throughout so long a life, such a full measure of power, virtuosity, mastery and zest played over our human scene.

Contemplating this completed career, we feel a sense of enlargement and exhilaration. Like the grandeur and power of the masterpieces of art and music, Churchill's life uplifts our hearts and fills us with fresh revelation of the scale and reach of human achievement. We may be sad; but we rejoice as well, as all must rejoice when they "now praise famous men" and see in their lives the full splendor of our human estate.

And regrets for the past are insufficient for another reason. Churchill, the historian, felt the continuity of past and present, the contribution which mighty men and great events make to the future experience of mankind; history's "flickering lamp" lights up the past and sends its gleams into the future. So to the truth of Santayana's dictum, "Those who will not learn from the past are destined to repeat it," Churchill's whole life was witness. It was his lonely voice that in the thirties warned Britain and Europe of the follies of playing all over again the tragedy of disbelief and of unpreparedness. And in the time of Britain's greatest trial he mobilized the English language to inspire his people to historic valor to save their beleaguered island. It was his voice again that helped assemble the great coalition that has kept peace steady through the last decades.

He once said: "We cannot say the past is past without surrendering the future." So today the "past" of his life and his achievement are a guide and light to the future. And we can only properly mourn and celebrate this mighty man by heeding him as a living influence in the unfolding dramas of our days ahead.

What does he tell us for this obscure future whose outlines we but dimly discern? First, I believe, he would have us reaffirm his serene faith in human freedom and dignity. The love of freedom was not for him an abstract thing but a deep conviction that the uniqueness of man demands a society that gives his capacities full scope. It was, if you like, an aristocratic sense of the fullness and value of life. But he was a profound democrat, and the cornerstone of his political faith, inherited from a beloved father, was the simple maxim—"Trust the people." Throughout his long career, he sustained his profound concern for the well-being of his fellow citizens.

Instinctively, profoundly, the people trusted "good old Winnie," the peer's son. He could lead them in war because he had respected them in peace. He could call for their greatest sacrifices for he knew how to express their deepest dignity—citizens of equal value and responsibility in a free and democratic state.

His crucial part in the founding of the United Nations expressed his conviction that the Atlantic Charter he and President Roosevelt audaciously proclaimed at the height of Hitler's victories would have to be protected throughout the world by institutions embodying the ideal of the rule of law and international cooperation.

For him, humanity, its freedom, its survival, towered above pettier interests—national rivalries, old enmities, the bitter disputes of race and creed. "In victory—mag-

nanimity; in peace—good will" were more than slogans. In fact, his determination to continue in politics after his defeat in 1945 and to toil on in office in the 1950's to the limit of health and endurance sprang from his belief that he could still "bring nearer that lasting peace which the masses of people of every race and in every land so fervently desire." The great soldier and strategist was a man of peace—and for the most simple reason—his respect, his faith, his compassion for the family of man.

His career saw headlong success and headlong catastrophe. He was at the height. He was flung to the depths. He saw his worst prophecies realized, his worst forebodings surpassed. Yet throughout it all his zest for living, gallantry of spirit, wry humor and compassion for human frailties took all firmness out of his fortitude and all pomposity out of his dedication.

Churchill's sense of the incomparable value and worth of human existence never faltered, nor the robust courage with which he lived it to the full. In the darkest hour, the land could still be bright, and for him hopes were not deceivers. It was forever fear that was the dupe. Victory at last would always lie with life and faith, for Churchill saw beyond the repeated miseries of human frailty and larger vision of mankind's "upward ascent toward his distant goal."

He used to say that he was half American and all English. But we put that right when the Congress made him an honorary citizen of his mother's native land and we shall always claim a part of him. I remember once years ago during a long visit at his country house he talked proudly of his American Revolutionary ancestors and happily of his boyhood visits to the United States. As I took my leave I said I was going back to London to speak to the English Speaking Union and asked if he had any message for them. "Yes," he said, "tell them that you bring greetings from an English Speaking Union." And I think that perhaps it was to the relations of the United Kingdom and the United States that he made his finest contribution.

In the last analysis, all the zest and life and confidence of this incomparable man sprang, I believe, not only from the rich endowment of his nature, but also from a profound and simple faith in God. In the prime of his powers, confronted with the apocalyptic risks of annihilation, he said serenely: "I do not believe that God has despaired of his children." In old age, as the honors and excitements faded, his resignation had a touching simplicity: "Only faith in a life after death in a brighter world where dear ones will meet again—only that and the measured tramp of time can give consolation."

The great aristocrat, the beloved leader, the profound historian, the gifted painter, the superb politician, the lord of language, the orator, the wit—yes, and the dedicated bricklayer—behind all of them was the man of simple faith, steadfast in defeat, generous in victory, resigned in age, trusting in a loving providence and committing his achievements and his triumphs to a higher power.

Like the patriarchs of old, he waited on God's judgment and it could be said of him—as of the immortals that went before him—that God "magnified him in the fear of his enemies and with his words he made prodigies to cease. He glorified him in the sight of kinds and gave him commandments in the sight of his people. He showed him his glory and sanctioned him in his faith * * *."

HUDSON HIGHLANDS NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAY BILL GETS SUPPORT

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that

the gentleman from New York [Mr. OTTINGER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. OTTINGER. Madam Speaker, 2 weeks ago I introduced H.R. 3012, a bill to establish a Hudson Highlands National Scenic Riverway in four counties of New York State. At that time I described the measure as part of a new conservation effort—an effort not only to protect and develop old resources, but to create new ones—not only to save our vanishing wilderness areas, but to preserve the green spaces and scenic river valleys near our metropolitan areas.

I am pleased to report that in the 14 days since I introduced H.R. 3012, the citizens of New York State from both political parties and from all walks of life have expressed overwhelming support for this measure. Most gratifying has been the enthusiastic bipartisan support received from people who have devoted their lives to conservation problems and to the Hudson Valley.

New York State Senator R. Watson Pomeroy, a Republican, and one of the State's most distinguished conservationists, recently made the following statement on my bill:

I welcome any assistance from the U.S. Congress in preserving scenic resources. I am very pleased that these steps have been taken to preserve the natural beauty of the Hudson Gorge. The New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Natural Resources has also prepared a bill for consideration and introduction in the near future before the New York Legislature. This bill, which calls for the establishment of a Lower Hudson Valley Heritage Commission, strives for the same goal as H.R. 3012 and will have bipartisan sponsorship in the State Legislature. As for the Con Edison project on Storm King, I welcome delay so that all angles of the project may be studied further.

Mr. Speaker, Senator Pomeroy is intimately familiar with the problems of the Hudson River. As an assemblyman last year he was chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Natural Resources. Under his leadership, that committee held the first and only true public hearings on the problems of the river. I was pleased to be represented among the 107 witnesses who appeared to testify as to the urgent need for legislation to protect the Hudson highlands from decay and misuse.

TO ESTABLISH A JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRADEN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADEMAS. Madam Speaker, I am today introducing a concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress. The purpose of this proposal is to provide Congress with a means by which it can reevaluate and revise certain of its outmoded methods and procedures.

There has been much discussion in recent years of the pressing need for congressional reorganization. The suggested joint committee—composed of six Members of the House and six Members of the Senate—would initiate a thorough review of the operations of Congress by Congress itself.

It has been nearly 20 years since the last major study and reform of our congressional system. In this time immense changes have taken place all about us, changes and developments which have resulted in ever-increasing pressures and responsibilities on the legislative branch of government.

If it is effectively to discharge its responsibilities in today's complex society, it is essential that Congress bring its own internal organization up to date. The machinery of government is meant to facilitate decisive action by Congress; we must not allow the machinery to impede the legislative process.

I am pleased, therefore, to join several of my colleagues in both the House and Senate in proposing this Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. I strongly urge early approval of this resolution as a sensible and highly useful approach to the need for congressional reorganization.

TO HELP NEEDY AND QUALIFIED STUDENTS OBTAIN A COLLEGE EDUCATION

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRADE-

MA] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADEMAS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today a bill designed to strengthen America's colleges and universities and to help needy and qualified students obtain a college education.

As a member of the House Education and Labor Committee, I join my colleagues, Chairman POWELL and the gentlewoman from Oregon, Representative GREEN, in introducing the Higher Education Act of 1965—legislation which incorporates the college aid proposals recommended by President Johnson in his January 12 education message.

One of the several significant new proposals included in this bill is a program of scholarships for up to 140,000 qualified high school graduates who could not otherwise afford to continue their education. I strongly endorse this much needed program which, as chairman of the Advisory Group on Higher Education of the House Education and Labor Committee, I recommended 3 years ago, in early 1962.

Other new proposals in the bill call for special assistance for smaller, less developed colleges, including a program of faculty exchanges between these struggling institutions and our leading universities; and a significant program of university extension and adult education to serve the needs of our growing urban communities. Just as the Land-Grant College Act was enacted to help what was in the last century a predominantly rural America, I am sure that the extension proposal in this bill will effectively assist the 70 percent of our population which today lives in America's cities.

The Higher Education Act of 1965 would also provide grants to help colleges and universities obtain books, periodicals, and other needed library materials, and would provide insurance and partial payment of interest on loans to college students under certain conditions.

As well as initiating these new efforts, the legislation would strengthen existing programs to help build college classrooms, libraries, and laboratories.

This legislation represents a significant advance in the direction of full educational opportunity at the college level for qualified young Americans. Through helping able but needy students with scholarships and loan guarantees and by improving our college and university facilities, it will mean wider educational horizons for today's students—the leaders of tomorrow.

A summary of the Higher Education Act of 1965 has been prepared by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Office of Education and I would like to include the text of this summary and fact sheet at this point:

HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

Authorization for fiscal 1966

	Million
Title I: University extension and continuing education.....	\$25
Title II: College library assistance and library training and research.....	65
Title III: Strengthening developing institutions.....	30
Title IV: Student assistance:	
(a) Undergraduate scholarships.....	70
(b) Insured, reduced-interest loans.....	15
(c) College work-study program extension and amendments.....	145
(d) Extension of national defense student loan program (no additional cost).....	
Total.....	250

¹In addition to \$84 million contained in budget request for the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-452).

Estimated Federal payments under the Higher Education Act of 1965

State	Total estimated Federal payments	University extension and continuing education	Scholarships	College work-study programs	State	Total estimated Federal payments	University extension and continuing education	Scholarships	College work-study programs
United States and outlying areas.....	\$219,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$70,000,000	\$129,000,000	50 States and District of Columbia—Con.				
50 States and District of Columbia.....	214,646,115	19,626,115	68,600,000	126,420,000	Nevada.....	\$349,499	\$129,959	\$77,226	\$142,314
Alabama.....	5,033,521	360,004	1,643,951	3,029,566	New Hampshire.....	747,404	149,598	210,284	387,522
Alaska.....	269,685	118,899	53,051	97,765	New Jersey.....	4,918,123	604,759	1,517,264	2,796,100
Arizona.....	1,976,867	216,755	619,135	1,140,977	New Mexico.....	1,346,436	175,937	411,733	758,766
Arkansas.....	3,137,404	246,483	1,016,907	1,874,014	New York.....	15,713,873	1,462,865	5,012,917	9,238,091
California.....	17,555,551	1,450,697	5,665,025	10,439,829	North Carolina.....	7,378,367	468,673	2,430,546	4,479,148
Colorado.....	2,321,636	247,716	729,520	1,344,400	North Dakota.....	1,105,428	149,675	336,194	619,559
Connecticut.....	2,397,545	309,097	734,630	1,353,818	Ohio.....	9,686,866	870,155	3,101,355	5,715,356
Delaware.....	540,358	136,967	141,896	261,495	Oklahoma.....	3,392,171	287,995	1,091,921	2,012,255
Florida.....	5,702,179	525,972	1,820,776	3,355,431	Oregon.....	2,201,872	242,633	689,180	1,270,059
Georgia.....	5,681,445	424,774	1,849,080	3,407,591	Pennsylvania.....	11,309,619	979,901	3,633,569	6,696,149
Hawaii.....	828,825	152,756	237,813	438,256	Rhode Island.....	984,852	168,698	287,089	529,065
Idaho.....	922,441	152,910	270,690	498,841	South Carolina.....	3,993,122	292,847	1,301,604	2,398,671
Illinois.....	9,786,575	899,574	3,126,080	5,760,921	South Dakota.....	1,154,353	154,527	351,698	648,128
Indiana.....	5,143,069	468,057	1,644,476	3,030,536	Tennessee.....	5,525,596	388,577	1,806,992	3,330,027
Iowa.....	3,682,710	312,178	1,185,614	2,184,918	Texas.....	12,720,907	887,714	4,162,430	7,670,763
Kansas.....	2,886,872	270,743	920,246	1,695,883	Utah.....	1,529,921	174,782	476,681	878,458
Kentucky.....	4,406,573	340,750	1,430,189	2,635,634	Vermont.....	639,289	131,191	178,728	329,370
Louisiana.....	5,174,073	363,008	1,692,334	3,118,731	Virginia.....	4,914,858	429,780	1,577,666	2,907,412
Maine.....	1,131,676	175,937	336,189	619,550	Washington.....	3,367,720	328,043	1,069,233	1,970,444
Maryland.....	3,218,435	358,156	1,006,128	1,854,151	West Virginia.....	2,670,941	239,629	855,236	1,576,076
Massachusetts.....	5,658,360	507,874	1,811,729	3,338,757	Wisconsin.....	4,613,333	413,145	1,477,453	2,722,735
Michigan.....	8,361,732	718,511	2,688,570	4,954,651	Wyoming.....	475,340	126,108	122,845	226,387
Minnesota.....	4,451,308	368,938	1,436,010	2,646,360	District of Columbia.....	1,160,195	161,458	351,315	647,422
Mississippi.....	4,299,709	276,057	1,415,355	2,608,297	Outlying areas.....	4,353,885	373,885	1,400,000	2,580,000
Missouri.....	5,304,563	437,636	1,711,985	3,154,942	American Samoa.....		26,625		
Montana.....	938,454	153,988	275,943	508,523	Guam.....		30,114		
Nebraska.....	1,934,464	213,059	605,519	1,115,886	Puerto Rico.....		289,458		
					Virgin Islands.....		27,688		

HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

*Title I. University extension and continuing education**Background*

Fifty years ago, when most Americans were engaged in agrarian occupations, the Nation looked for a way to enlist higher education in the important assignment of making farm families more productive and their lives more rewarding.

Congress responded with the Smith-Lever Act of 1914, which made instruction, research, and extension services widely available through the land-grant colleges. Doubtless more than any other factor, this three-sided program has been responsible for the unparalleled progress of our farm and rural areas.

Today 70 percent of the people live in urban areas. Much work lies ahead to fully examine the meaning to the Nation of this shift in homes, occupations, and social problems. While land-grant colleges still provide the best schools of agriculture, few adequate programs exist that meet head-on the problems of urban life.

As it did with rural life, higher education can help find the answers. The unique and invaluable resources of the Nation's great universities can deal with such contemporary problems as poverty and community development.

"The role of the university," President Johnson said, "must extend far beyond the ordinary extension-type operation. Its research findings and talents must be made available to the community. Faculty must be called upon for consulting activities. Pilot projects, seminars, conferences, TV programs, and task forces drawing on many department of the university—all should be brought into play."

"This is a demanding assignment for the universities, and many are not now ready for it. The time has come for us to help the university to face problems of the city as it once faced problems of the farm."

Proposal

Title I proposes a 5-year program to assist in the solution of community problems in such areas as housing, poverty, government, recreation, employment, youth opportunities, transportation, health, and land use. It does so by making grants and contracts to help colleges and universities develop more effective methods and teaching in their continuing adult education and extension programs, and to strengthen their public service resources.

University-operated programs described in a State plan approved by the U.S. Commissioner of Education might include professional retraining and refresher programs; training and consultative services to local, State, and Federal Governments; training in leadership and program planning for voluntary associations; continuing adult education, including special programs for culturally disadvantaged adults leading to better employment opportunities; educational services relating to aging; programs for women preparing to enter or reenter the labor market; and other training, demonstration, and public service programs.

A National Advisory Committee on Extension and Continuing Education would advise the Commissioner on policies and procedures governing the approval of State plans and of grants and contracts for special experimental approaches. During 1968, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare would appoint a Review Council on Extension and Continuing Education to review the administration of this program and to make recommendations for needed improvements.

Eighty percent of the funds appropriated would be apportioned as follows: \$25,000 each to Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands; and \$100,000 to each of the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto

Rico. Funds not consumed in this 80 percent distribution would be apportioned among the States and territories based on their population. Federal funds would cover 90 percent of the costs of the programs in fiscal year 1966; 75 percent in fiscal year 1967; and 50 percent in fiscal years 1968-70. Up to 5 percent of the expenditures for which Federal payment is made could be for developing and administering the State plan.

Twenty percent of the funds appropriated would be reserved for the Commissioner to use for grants or contracts with institutions of higher education to pay part of the cost of experimental approaches to extension and continuing adult education related to the solution of community problems. These funds could also be used to augment grants made for programs under the State plan.

First-year authorization would be \$25 million.

*Title II: College library assistance and library training and research**Background*

More than ever, excellence in teaching and research depends on an adequate selection of books, periodicals, scientific journals, and documents. Yet 50 percent of our 4-year institutions of higher learning and 82 percent of our 2-year institutions fall below accepted minimum standards in the number of volumes in their libraries.

Moreover, current national statistics show a decline in the number of college and university library books per student. The reason is that enrollments are increasing faster than per student expenditures for books. Today, an estimated \$226 million is needed merely to stock the shelves of our universities with the books needed for the present student and faculty population. Meanwhile, rising college and university enrollments are expected to swell from today's 4.8 to 6.9 million by 1970.

Beyond the need for bringing libraries of institutions of higher learning up to minimum standards, there is the additional task of providing vastly improved library resources for an increasing number of students engaged in research for advanced degrees. The number of doctoral degrees is doubling every 10 years. Yet at least 15 universities which offer a Ph. D. degree in a variety of fields have libraries with fewer than 150,000 volumes—barely enough for a small liberal arts college. This inadequacy is further exaggerated by the 6 million professionals whose careers depend directly upon the availability of superior library resources.

A growing population with growing needs for library services will also create additional pressures for more librarians. To meet minimum staffing standards for the expanding system of school, public, and university libraries, an estimated 125,000 additional librarians are required. However, library schools are graduating only about 3,000 new professionals each year, and even at that, 50 percent of these schools are unable to meet minimum accreditation standards for lack of operating funds. Thus, these schools—which must somehow supply a vastly greater number of trained librarians—are still functioning at a level far below the immediate need.

The price for this lack of training facilities is paid ultimately by the Nation's schoolchildren. In the public schools, the ratio of qualified librarians to pupils is 1:1,254; the accepted national standard is 1 trained librarian to 300 pupils.

In 1962-63, only 30,000 school librarians were employed in our public elementary and secondary schools. Of these, 22 percent had completed fewer than 15 semester hours of college work in library science.

In 84 percent of our elementary schools, there are no school librarians at all, and professional librarians are lacking in one-third of the State departments of education.

Proposal

Title II proposes a 5-year program to help institutions of higher education acquire library materials needed for their expanded responsibilities in research, teaching, and student use; to encourage new and enlarged college and university training programs to prepare individuals for service in the information sciences and in libraries; and to promote research and demonstration projects relating to the improvement of libraries and the library and information sciences.

The proposal is divided into two parts. The first would authorize the Commissioner of Education to make grants to colleges or combinations of colleges for the purchase of books, periodicals, documents, magnetic tapes, phonograph records, audiovisual materials, and other related library materials.

Institutions submitting appropriate applications would receive a basic grant of up to \$5,000. The Commissioner would also be authorized to make supplemental grants, not to exceed \$10 for each full-time student. Supplemental grants would be made on the basis of such criteria as size and age of the library collection, student enrollment, and endowment and other financial resources. Only the basic grant would be matched by the institution. Each institution or combination of institutions would provide assurance that their previous year's expenditure for materials would be maintained.

Twenty-five percent of the funds appropriated for this part would be used by the Commissioner to make special grants. These special grants might be made, for example, to institutions of higher education which demonstrate a special need for additional library resources; or to institutions which engage in meeting special national or regional needs in the library and information sciences; or to combinations of institutions which need special assistance in establishing joint facilities.

An Advisory Council on College Library Resources would be established to assist the Commissioner in the development of criteria for making of supplemental grants and special purpose grants.

First-year authorization for this part would be \$50 million.

The second part authorizes the Commissioner to make grants to institutions of higher education for training students in librarianship, including the training of communications specialists in the biomedical, physical, and social sciences. The Commissioner would also be authorized to make grants to and contracts with institutions of higher education and other public or private agencies, institutions, and organizations; and with individuals for research and demonstration projects and for the dissemination of information derived from this research and demonstration. However, no grant would be made to a private group other than a nonprofit one. The Commissioner would appoint panels of experts to evaluate various types of research and demonstration projects.

First-year authorization for this part would be \$15 million.

Total first-year authorization would be \$65 million.

*Title III: Strengthening developing institutions**Background*

Enrollments in institutions of higher education doubled in the 10-year period from 1954 to 1964 (2.4 to 4.8 million) and are expected to go up at least another 50 percent in the next decade. During that same period, enrollments in junior colleges increased 2½ times. The postwar years have, to be sure, brought a substantial increase in the number of American institutions of higher education—from 1,686 in 1946 to more than 2,100 in the fall of 1964.

The pace at which these institutions are increasing, however, lags far behind the rate at which students are seeking to enter. Moreover, many of our institutions of higher learning urgently need strengthening. Almost 10 percent of the colleges which grant baccalaureate or higher degrees are still unaccredited by appropriate regional or professional associations. Several hundred others lack essential research apparatus and teaching personnel. As recently as the 1961-62 academic year, one-fourth of the faculty members in our public liberal arts undergraduate colleges were paid \$6,000 or less, and one-fourth of the faculty members in our private liberal arts undergraduate colleges were paid \$5,870 or less.

Many of our developing institutions of higher education are striving for higher standards of quality but are short of the means to achieve them. They could be appreciably assisted in raising their standards through academic relationships with larger and stronger institutions. Such relationships will better enable the colleges to share fully and equally in the responsibilities ahead.

Proposal

Title III proposes a 5-year program to assist in raising the academic quality of colleges which have the desire and potential to make a substantial contribution to the higher education resources of our Nation but which for financial and other reasons are struggling for survival and are isolated from the main currents of academic life.

The Commissioner would be authorized to pay part of the cost of planning and carrying out cooperative arrangements for strengthening the academic programs of qualified developing colleges. These cooperative arrangements might be between developing institutions, between developing institutions and other colleges, and between developing institutions and organizations, agencies, and business entities.

The cooperative projects might include: exchange of faculty or students, including visiting scholars; faculty improvement programs; introduction of new curriculums; development of cooperative education programs involving alternate periods of academic study and employment; joint use of facilities such as libraries or laboratories; and other arrangements which offer promise of strengthening the academic programs of developing colleges.

The Commissioner would also be authorized to award national teaching fellowships to graduate students and junior faculty members to encourage them to teach at developing institutions.

An Advisory Council on Developing Institutions would assist the Commissioner in identifying qualified developing institutions and in establishing priorities for use in approving applications for grants.

First year authorization would be \$30 million.

Title IV: Student assistance

- (a) Undergraduate scholarships.
- (b) Insured, reduced-interest loans.
- (c) College work-study program extension and amendments.
- (d) Extension of the national defense student loan program.

Background

Since the end of World War II, the percentage of all 18-to-21-year-olds who enroll in college has risen from 22 percent to 40 percent. Twice as many young people are enrolled in colleges and universities this year as were enrolled 10 years ago. If projections prove correct, the present figure of 4.8 million students will rise to 6.9 million by 1970. There have been three main aspects of this upsurge in higher education enrollments: more students compete for the scholarship and loan assistance available at each college, more students compete for the

part-time jobs available on or near each campus, and more students are being drawn from middle- and low-income families.

It is in the national interest that more of the country's young people have the opportunity to acquire better training and education. In a practical sense, opportunity comes in three forms: scholarships, loans, and work-study programs.

The present average cost for attending a public college or university for 1 year is \$1,560 and for attending a private institution, \$2,370. This is up from the \$1,190 and \$1,700 respectively in 1954-55. It is currently estimated that by 1970 the cost of attending a public institution for 1 year will reach \$1,840 and for attending a private institution \$2,780. Sums of this magnitude inevitably discourage many worthy young men and women of low-income families from pursuing their education after high school.

In 1960, there were 1,079,000 high school graduates who did not go on to college. Forty-two percent indicated that finances played a role in their decision not to go; of these, nearly half flatly said they could not afford to consider college at all. Thus, some 217,000 high school graduates who would have liked to have continued their education were prevented from doing so by financial inability. Of the number of young people who did go on to higher education, 22 percent dropped out by the end of the first year. Of these, 28 percent gave lack of money as the prime reason for dropping out.

These statistics are chiefly an expression of the plight of low-income families and their children. The relationship between family income and college attendance is clear: in 1960, for example, 78 percent of all high school graduates whose families had incomes of \$12,000 or more per year went on to college. By contrast, only 33 percent of students in the \$3,000-or-less family income bracket went on to higher education.

The problem of financing higher education is not limited to low-income families. Families of average income trying to provide a college education for their children also face a serious situation. The most serious difficulty occurs for such middle-income families when there are two or more children attending college at one time. Upon the enrollment of the oldest child as a college freshman, the family commits a large part of its resources to education for an extended period of time. When the second child arrives as a college freshman, expenditures double, and the family must meet costs of \$5,000 or more a school year.

Students from middle-income families often find it difficult to obtain financial relief. The family's income may be too high for them to qualify for many scholarship or loan programs; but insufficient to carry the full burden of support for children in college. In addition, interest rates on loans are often too high to permit middle-income families to make long-term commitments. That the pinch is already being felt can be seen in the fact that three out of every four families now taking part in some kind of federally supported student loan program have brothers and sisters of college age.

Existing loan programs are under strong pressures with more than 600,000 students having borrowed approximately \$453 million from the national defense student loan funds set up in 1,574 colleges and universities. Before the enactment of this program in 1958, most institutions of higher education had never made a student loan; not more than 100 institutions had loan programs that totaled more than a few thousands of dollars annually. Today, rising numbers of students are asking for the aid of this program to help them stay in school; in addition, new colleges are being created—500 new institutions in the past 18 years—and each one is a potential subscriber to the NDSL program, requiring the Federal contribution. The

88th Congress, recognizing the increasing pressures on these federally supported student loan funds, authorized \$163.3 million for the current fiscal year, \$179.3 million for fiscal 1966, \$190 million for fiscal 1967, and \$195 million for fiscal 1968.

The third method of assisting needy students in colleges and universities is by making available to them part-time employment. College-paid undergraduate employment now totals about \$145 million a year and provides 425,000 students with average earnings of \$350 a year each. The work-study program of the Economic Opportunities Act of 1964 is underway with present grants to institutions totaling \$71 million annually; but there is also much evidence that this is insufficient support to meet the demands of work needed by students, particularly those students from families of low income.

Proposal

Title IV proposes a 5-year program of student financial aids to make the benefits of higher education available to academically qualified students in need of financial assistance. The title provides four types of assistance: (1) undergraduate scholarships to qualified high school graduates from low-income families; (2) insured reduced-interest private loans to both undergraduate and graduate students through approved commercial lenders and certain State and non-profit programs; (3) an expanded work-study program to provide part-time employment; and (4) extension and expansion of the National Defense Student Loan Program.

(a) Undergraduate scholarships:

The undergraduate scholarship program would provide grants of up to \$800 per academic year for qualified high school graduates from low-income families. A student may receive the scholarship on an annual basis for a period of up to 4 years while pursuing a full-time undergraduate course of study at an eligible institution of higher education. It is not intended that this scholarship would be the sole financial support of the recipient. Loans under the National Defense Education Act and work-study opportunities could be combined in such a manner as to provide appropriate financial assistance—dependent upon the need and capabilities of each student.

In order for the student to qualify for the scholarship, he must be under 21; must be from a low-income family; must be capable of maintaining good standing at an institution of higher education; must have been accepted as a full-time student; and must have made application demonstrating his need for financial assistance. The selection of recipients would be made by the institution in which the student was enrolled. Preference would be given to students entering upon their freshman year and to students entering 4-year schools after have been graduated from 2-year institutions of higher education. In determining whether a student is from a low-income family or not, the institution would make an appropriate review of the student's entire financial status.

The amount of a scholarship would be determined by the institution on the basis of criteria or schedules provided by the Commissioner of Education. The scholarship could not exceed \$800, nor could it exceed the cost of the student's education.

Student scholarships would be provided through institutions of higher education which have made agreements with the Commissioner. Institutions eligible would be those which have in operation agreements for loans under the National Defense Education Act and for employment under the college work-study program.

The Commissioner of Education would make an agreement with an institution of higher learning requiring the institution to make vigorous efforts to identify qualified youths from low-income groups and encour-

age them to continue their education beyond secondary school. Colleges would establish close working relationships with secondary schools and could make tentative commitments of scholarships to qualified students enrolled in grade 11 or lower and to secondary school dropouts. Up to 5 percent of the funds received could be spent by the institutions for the administrative costs involved in this identification and encouragement program. An institution would also be required to maintain its efforts in its own scholarship and loan program.

Scholarship funds would be apportioned among the States in the following manner:

1. One-third on the basis of the number of full-time students enrolled in institutions of higher education in each State in relation to the total number of such students;

2. One-third on the basis of the portion of secondary school graduates in each State; and

3. One-third on the basis of the portion of children under age 18 from families with annual incomes of less than \$3,000.

Up to 2 percent of the total appropriations could be allocated to Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.

It is also provided that the Commissioner could enter into contracts, not to exceed \$100,000 per year, with State and local educational agencies and other public or nonprofit organizations for the purpose of (1) identifying qualified youths from low-income families and encouraging them to continue their education, (2) publicizing existing forms of financial aid, and (3) encouraging secondary school dropouts to re-enter educational programs.

The first-year authorization would be \$70 million.

(b) Insured reduced-interest loans:

Insured, reduced-interest student loans would be provided by the establishment of the student loan insurance fund which would enable the Commissioner to insure eligible lenders against losses on loans made by them to students in eligible institutions who do not have reasonable access to similar loan programs. It is also provided that the Commissioner would pay a portion of the interest (up to 2 percentage points) on such loans and on certain other loans which are insured under a State program or by a nonprofit private organization or institution.

Students would be able to borrow up to \$1,500 annually in order to pursue a course of study at an eligible institution. The aggregate insured unpaid principal amount could not exceed \$9,000 in the case of a graduate or professional student or \$6,000 in the case of any other student. The maximum amount of interest paid by the borrower would be set by the Secretary on a national, regional, or other appropriate basis.

Repayment of the loans would begin 1 year after the student ceases to carry at least one-half of a normal full-time workload or course of study. The period of repayment could not exceed 10 years and the complete term of the loan could not exceed 15 years.

A student would be eligible to obtain an insured loan if he (1) has been accepted for enrollment at an eligible institution; (2) if he carries at least one-half of a normal full-time workload; or (3) if he is already enrolled at an eligible institution and maintains good standing.

Eligible institutions in this program would be (1) institutions of higher education which are fully accredited and which offer courses creditable toward a bachelor's degree; or (2) business, vocational, and technical schools which are accredited and which admit only students who have completed or left secondary school. A student could borrow from an eligible institution of higher education or from any participating commercial lender which is subject to ex-

amination and supervision by an agency of the United States or any State.

The total principal amount of new loans to students covered by insurance would not exceed \$700 million in fiscal year 1966, \$1 billion in fiscal year 1967, and \$1.4 billion in fiscal year 1968 and each of the two succeeding fiscal years.

First-year cost would be \$15 million.

(c) College work-study program extension and amendments:

The work-study program under part C of title I of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 would be transferred from the Office of Economic Opportunity to the Office of Education.

This program provides for contracts between the Commissioner of Education and institutions of higher education in which part-time employment opportunities are encouraged. The proposed amendments would expand the opportunities for part-time employment particularly for students from low-income families.

The period during which the Federal share of the compensation of students employed may not exceed 90 percent would be extended for 1 year, through June 30, 1967.

Authorization for fiscal year 1966 would be \$129 million. Of this amount \$84 million is carried in the budget requests for the Office of Economic Opportunity, \$45 million for the Office of Education.

(d) Extension of national defense student loan program:

Title IV-D would extend the authorization of the National Defense Student Loan Program (title II of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, as amended) for an additional 3 years with the following authorizations: \$225 million for fiscal year 1969, \$250 million for fiscal year 1970, \$275 million for fiscal year 1971.

STATE TECHNICAL SERVICES ACT OF 1965

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Madam Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to promote economic growth by supporting State and regional centers to place the findings of science usefully in the hands of American enterprise. Its proposed title is the State Technical Services Act of 1965. A similar bill was introduced on January 25 by the Honorable OREN HARRIS, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, as part of the President's program.

My State of California, and indeed the entire Nation, has a profound and justified interest in using the results of our modern science and technology for the benefit of the people and our businesses and industries. The bill would give grants to States in support of plans for infusing existing scientific and technological information into the life stream of our civilian economy, thus helping to create more jobs, enhance industrial development and improve the means for making this knowledge more readily available to businesses, both small and large.

At a time when military expenditures are leveling off, it is imperative that we find ways to encourage free enterprise to use science for the vast segment of the economy, not related to the space or defense mission. The provisions of this bill could be of invaluable assistance in this respect.

The Department of Commerce, which developed the proposal, is to be congratulated for its foresight in identifying and seeking to remedy this imbalance in our uses of science and engineering information. I am particularly impressed that the administration has recognized the essential need for universities to be actively engaged in furnishing this science and engineering information for the benefit of our commerce and industry.

REALISTIC, HUMANE IMMIGRATION POLICY IS LONG OVERDUE

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Madam Speaker, as in the past, I am proud to join in the sponsorship of legislation to bring immigration policy in line with the inscription beneath the Statue of Liberty proclaiming to all nations, "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free."

I am not, however, proud that it is necessary to introduce remedial legislation every session. Substantive changes in our immigration law should have moved through the U.S. Congress many years ago.

When President Truman vetoed the Immigration Act of 1952—known as the McCarran-Walter Act—he was, in fact, vetoing racism and injustice as landmarks of American thinking.

This law, unfortunately upheld by Congress, actually is a codification of all the restrictive immigration enactments of previous years, compounded by many new and severer restrictions and injustices under the soporific excuse of national security.

The words of President Truman in his veto message still remain a correct indictment of the 1952 restrictive, racist immigration law; that is, the law "discriminates, deliberately and intentionally against many peoples of the world."

Then 2 years later we heard the late, great Senator Herbert Lehman put it on the line when he stated:

The system presupposes that persons born in one country are better suited to immigrate here and become American citizens than persons born in another. As reflected in our immigration quotas, an individual born in Britain is presumed to be 13 times more acceptable to America than one born in Italy and 200 times more acceptable than one born in Greece.

This assumption is not only utterly false on the face of it; it is basically repulsive to the very spirit and tradition—to the meaning—of America.

And just a short time ago, Madam Speaker, we were privileged to hear in this Chamber, President Johnson in his state of the Union message, declaring, "We must open opportunities to all our people," including "to those in other lands that are seeking the promise of America, through an immigration law based on the work a man can do and not where he was born or how he spells his name."

I fully agree with the President's goal. In short, I respectfully submit that our immigration law should not be based on a national quota system, but based on a person's need, talent, and above all, our commitment to democratic concepts in judging others. I would hope that the pending immigration legislation, in line with this administration's objectives, would be a priority item for this Congress.

Madam Speaker, may I jog our collective national memory for just a moment by pointing out that way back in 1787, during the Constitutional Convention, James Madison said:

That part of America which has encouraged them [the foreigners] has advanced more rapidly in population, agriculture, and the "art."

History has proved him right and we in Congress have an obligation to go along with the healthy tide of history by repealing the 1952 discriminatory immigration act as part of the law of the land.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. NATCHER. Madam Speaker, the week of February 7 through February 13 commemorates the 55th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America. In our present-day society, when from all sides, we hear voices raised in concern against the rising tide of discontent that seems to affect so many of our young people, it is pleasant and somehow reassuring to take notice of this fine and upstanding group of young men and boys, each of whom has pledged himself to the betterment of the world he lives in, with this simple oath:

On my honor I will do my best; to do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout law; to help other people at all times; to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.

The Boy Scouts of America was incorporated on February 8, 1910, and the organization was granted a charter by the Congress on June 15, 1916, with the President of the United States as honorary president. Since 1910, 36 million American youths have become members. Since 1910, 36 million American youths have become better Americans.

Today, the national membership stands at 4 million boys and 1,500,000 adults. Today, in Cub packs, Scouting groups and Explorer posts, Scouts of all ages, under the capable guidance of their leaders, work toward character development, physical fitness and outstanding citizenship. And finally, today, as were the Scouts of more than one-half century ago, they are even mindful of the opening phrase of their oath:

On my honor I will do my best.

No more can we ask of anyone.

The Boy Scouts of America are in the finest American tradition. America has always needed young men of strength and character—young men who know the value of good citizenship and who realize the responsibilities that are involved. Perhaps never before in the history of our democratic processes has this been more true. Scout training and adherence to the principles of scouting have had a profound effect upon the development of our future citizens and it is for this reason that I am more than happy to pay tribute to the Boy Scouts of America, who are, through the heritage of their organization, sincerely devoted to the concepts of courage, self-reliance, and patriotism.

I am grateful for and proud of the Scout groups in the Second Congressional District of Kentucky which I have the honor to represent. I consider these young people among our finest resources, and, at the same time, I want to recognize the quality of the leadership that these youths have received and the caliber of those who have given so tirelessly to this cause. The men and women who have contributed countless hours to perpetuate the teachings of this movement, do, indeed, deserve our respect.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to salute the Boy Scouts of America on the occasion of their 55th anniversary. I want to congratulate them upon their achievements of the past and to wish them every success on their program for the future. We can depend upon the Boy Scouts of America to do their best.

VANISHING SILVER

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Montana [Mr. OLSEN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Madam Speaker, the concern of our colleague, the gentleman from Idaho, Representative COMPTON I. WHITE, Jr., for the future of silver in our subsidiary coinage in the United States is well known and shared by Members of this body. It becomes more apparent each day that Congress must act with dispatch to insure a stable future for this vital metal, and the counsel of the gentleman from Idaho, Congressman WHITE, must be sought and given full consideration before a decision is reached on this urgent national problem.

A fine interpretation of Congressman WHITE's position as an expert on this matter is contained in an editorial published in the Washington Star on January 28. I submit this editorial for the RECORD:

VANISHING SILVER

Representative COMPTON I. WHITE, Jr., of Idaho, stirred a good deal of talk the other day with a proposal to reduce the silver content in our coins. If his plan should become law, the Treasury would be authorized to cut down the amount of the precious metal to a third of its present 90-percent content.

Probably nothing will be done in Congress until the Treasury's own current study of the problem is released, but Mr. WHITE has given voice to rather widespread concern. Total world consumption of silver is now double the rate of production. Unless something is done, the Treasury's stockpile of silver will be exhausted within 4 or 5 years.

The reason lies largely in technology; silver enjoys a steadily widening range of uses in industry, space technology, and in expanding coinage to feed the vending machines, pay telephones, and parking meters.

Americans cannot help feeling a vague uneasiness about diluting the silver content in their money. They remember schoolbook stories about the "shinplaster" paper money of the early 19th century and the ancient Roman debasement of the coinage that went hand in hand with economic decline.

Yet most modern European countries have managed to prosper without a high silver ratio. German, Italian, British, and French coins under \$1 in value are now made without any silver and even their larger denominations use a lower ratio than ours. The German 5-mark piece, for example, worth \$1.25, contains only 62½ percent silver—yet no one suggests that nation's currency is ailing.

The truth is that coins, like paper money, are symbolic in their value, backed by the credit of their nation and its economic strength. And with our gross national product running at a record annual rate of \$634 billion, both the economy and the currency looks healthy indeed. If symbolism is good enough for a \$5 bill, why not for a 50-cent piece?

The Government a few months ago announced it would pay up to 75 percent of exploration costs to expand silver production, a sharp increase from the previous 50-percent subsidy. But it seems clear the only way to make the metal available for industrial use in ample quantities is to stop locking it up in those shiny coins.

FORT UNION TRADING POST NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. REDLIN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. REDLIN. Madam Speaker, at the confluence of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers in my State of North Dakota near the Montana border, lie the remains of Fort Union, one of the most important fur-trading posts of the 19th century.

When I was a young boy, I passed the Fort Union area many times and I was

always curious about it. All I could see was the outline of the fort's foundations, a few humps and mounds of earth and depressions in the ground. I would ask my father, "Why are there no buildings?" My curiosity was never satisfied.

Today I am introducing a bill that would redevelop Fort Union and acquaint the current generation and future generations with its significant role in opening up the West.

Following reports from Lewis and Clark about the rich fur-bearing potentials of the region, the American Fur Co., headed by John Jacob Astor, selected the Missouri-Yellowstone confluence area as a base for its activities, because the travel of the Indian tribes and the free trappers converged there. The American Fur Co. built a post named Fort Floyd in 1828; 2 years later the name was changed to Fort Union. In its early years Kenneth McKenzie, known as the "King of the Missouri," was in charge of the post.

For many years Fort Union was the head of navigation on the Missouri River, and it became the stopping place for nearly every important western explorer, frontiersman, trader, soldier, and traveler. The famous names included Jim Bridger, Stephen W. Kearny, Jedidiah Smith, Father Pierre-Jean De Smet, John J. Audubon, George Catlin, Prince Maximilian of Wied, Manuel Lisa, and Karl Bodmer.

The importance of Fort Union diminished with a declining demand for beaver pelts; in 1865, it was sold to the Northwestern Fur Co. A year later the Army established Fort Buford nearby, and in 1867, purchased Fort Union to provide building material for the new Army post. Fort Buford, incidentally, was the post where Sitting Bull surrendered in 1881.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the local enthusiasm for re-creating the color and drama of this great historic crossroads. A group of citizens in the Williston, N. Dak., area has reestablished, on an honorary basis at their own expense, the 6th Infantry Unit, which was stationed at Fort Buford, complete with uniforms, rifles and Indian scouts. In addition, the group has devoted many hours of research in the effort to broaden public understanding of the need to preserve the fort area. Last year, the 6th Infantry Unit made an appearance at the World's Fair at New York.

My bill would enable the National Park Service to acquire the remains of Fort Union and to construct a visitors' center, administrative facilities and roads, as well as suitable markers and exhibits.

This project should be undertaken to help us understand the role of the fur trade in settling the West and of early relationships between the white man and the Indian.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the text of my bill to be reprinted at this point in the RECORD:

H.R. 3957

A bill to authorize establishment of the Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, North Dakota, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

America in Congress assembled, That, in order to commemorate the significant role played by Fort Union as a fur trading post on the upper Missouri River, the Secretary of the Interior may acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or otherwise, the historic remains of Fort Union located in Williams County, North Dakota, and Roosevelt County, Montana, and such additional lands and interests in lands as he may deem necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 2. When the site of historic Fort Union and other required lands and interests in lands have been acquired by the United States as provided in section 1 of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish such area or areas as the Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, by publication of notice thereof in the Federal Register.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior shall administer, protect, develop, and maintain the Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 353), as amended and supplemented, and the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes", approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666).

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

HUMANITIES FOUNDATION WOULD BE CORNERSTONE OF GREAT SOCIETY

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORHEAD] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOORHEAD. Madam Speaker, 3 weeks ago I introduced a bill to create a National Humanities Foundation to help to redress the imbalance which has developed in American education.

Nearly 90 Members, of both parties, have joined with me in introducing similar or identical bills and more than 40 Senators are sponsoring similar legislation.

The bills are substantially the same as the bill, H.R. 12406, which I introduced near the end of the 88th Congress and which in turn was based on the report of the Commission on the Humanities produced under the sponsorship of the American Council of Learned Societies, the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States, and the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa.

Partly as a result of Sputnik, this country has made a national commitment to promote education in the sciences. Out of the Department of Defense, out of NASA, out of the National Institutes of Health have poured billions of dollars for scientific research and education. Symbolic of the broadest and best of all this scientific ferment has been the National Science Foundation.

Even as we praised the magnificent work done in the sciences we began to re-

alize that a purely materialistic outlook cannot provide an adequate basis for human life.

Yet our young people looking about them see that in national policy our country is dedicated to promoting only the sciences.

For the good of our country we must redress this imbalance. We must inspire the education of generalists who can understand and articulate the critical values that give compelling meaning and a sense of direction to human life, who are as skilled in devising a general program of peace and progress as the specialists are in creating engines of destruction.

A symbol of our national decision is needed—a symbol no less visible than the National Science Foundation.

For this purpose I propose the establishment of a National Humanities Foundation "to promote progress in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes."

The bill, the National Humanities Foundation Act of 1965, has 15 sections after the title.

Section 2 expresses the congressional findings and declaration in seven subsections. The Congress would find that there is a social, cultural, and educational imbalance in the country, and that because of this, the encouragement and support of the humanities and the arts, while primarily a matter for private and local initiative, is also an appropriate matter of concern to the Federal Government.

To carry out these findings, section 3 establishes an independent agency known as the National Humanities Foundation consisting of a Board and a Director.

Section 4 states the purpose of the Foundation in general terms to be "to develop and promote a broadly conceived policy of support for the humanities and the arts."

Section 5 defines "humanities and the arts" in the broadest possible terms. As used in the bill, "humanities and the arts" includes, but is not limited to, the study of languages, literature, history, and philosophy; the history, criticism, and theory of the arts; the history of law, religion, and science; the creative and performing arts; and those aspects of the social sciences that have humanistic content and employ humanistic methods.

Section 6 is a specific prohibition against Federal Government interference in the operation of the act.

Section 7 in five numbered subsections sets forth the functions of the Foundation.

Subsection (1) gives general policy guidance to the Foundation.

Subsection (2) provides for assistance to individual scholars, teachers, and artists at any stage of their growth.

While not so specifically limited, it is expected that programs for assistance to teachers in primary and secondary schools would be provided under this subsection and it is expected that the Foundation would consult with the Commissioner of Education, who is an ex officio member of the Board, in developing programs of this type. Similarly, where

programs for creative and performing artists are involved, it is expected that the Foundation will consult with the National Council on the Arts in developing programs of this type.

Subsection (3) provides for assistance to public and other nonprofit corporations to enable each institution to develop its own program for promotion of the humanities and the arts.

Subsection (4) provides for individual scholarships, fellowships, and grants, and while not so specifically limited, would probably not be designed for teachers in primary and secondary education.

In carrying out the purposes of subsection (4), it is expected that the Foundation will work in consultation with private and semiprivate institutions such as the Smithsonian Institution, and the American Council of Learned Societies which are presently carrying on programs of fellowships, scholarships, and grants. The Secretary of the Smithsonian is an ex officio member of the Board.

Subsection (5) authorizes assistance for the improvement of library and museum resources. It is expected that in carrying out the purposes of this subsection, the Foundation will, in the case of libraries, work in consultation with the Library of Congress and, in the case of museums, with the Smithsonian Institution. The Librarian of Congress and the Secretary of the Smithsonian are both ex officio members of the Board.

Subsection (b) states that one of the objectives of the Foundation should be to encourage the spread of excellence in the humanities and the arts throughout the United States and its possessions.

Subsection (c) requires the Foundation to render an annual report to the President for submission to the Congress.

Section 8 establishes a Board for the Foundation of 25 members with 20 members appointed by the President for 6-year terms by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and 5 ex officio members. Section 8 requires that the public members shall be eminent in the fields of the humanities or the arts selected solely on the basis of established records and in such a manner as to provide comprehensive representation of views of the humanities and the arts throughout the United States. The ex officio members are the Director of the Foundation, the U.S. Commissioner of Education, the Librarian of Congress, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Chairman of the National Council on the Arts.

Section 9 creates the office of Director of the Foundation and provides that he shall receive the same compensation as the Librarian of Congress.

Section 10 authorizes the Board to create an executive and other committees.

Section 11 grants general legal powers to the Foundation and specifically authorizes the Foundation to receive and use donated funds.

Section 12 contains miscellaneous provisions such as the hiring of personnel, per diem for members of the Board, and permits the transfer from other depart-

ments and agencies of the Government of funds available to them for development of the humanities or the arts.

Section 13 contains loyalty provisions modeled on those applicable to the National Science Foundation.

Section 14 authorizes the use of counterpart funds for programs in the humanities and the arts outside the United States.

Section 15 authorizes the appropriation of \$5 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for years thereafter such sums as Congress may determine.

I think there is a new climate—a fundamental change in the attitude toward intellectual and cultural life in the United States. I think the time is right for the Federal Government to take steps to encourage this changing attitude. It would be of great help if members of the academic community would communicate with their own Senators and their own Representatives to enlist their support for the National Humanities Foundation.

The humanities are concerned with the improvement of the quality of life and an improved quality of life is the essence of the Great Society. I believe that the creation of the National Humanities Foundation by the Congress can be the cornerstone of the Great Society.

The Members of the House of Representatives who have introduced bills calling for the creation of a National Humanities Foundation include:

Mr. EUGENE J. KEOGH, of New York.
Mr. RAY J. MADDEN, of Indiana.
Mr. JAMES G. FULTON, of Pennsylvania.
Mr. MELVIN PRICE, of Illinois.
Mr. HAROLD D. DONOHUE, of Massachusetts.
Mr. EDWARD A. GARMATZ, of Maryland.
Mr. ABRAHAM J. MULTER, of New York.
Mr. WAYNE L. HAYS, of Ohio.
Mr. GEORGE RHODES, of Pennsylvania.
Mr. PETER W. RODINO, Jr., of New Jersey.
Mr. JOHN P. SAYLOR, of Pennsylvania.
Mr. JOHN C. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania.
Mr. LEO W. O'BRIEN, of New York.
Mr. JAMES A. BYRNE, of Pennsylvania.
Mr. ED EDMONDSON, of Oklahoma.
Mr. SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL, of Maryland.
Mr. JOHN E. MOSS, of California.
Mr. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr., of Massachusetts.
Mr. ELMER J. HOLLAND, of Pennsylvania.
Mr. THOMAS L. ASHLEY, of Ohio.
Mr. KENNETH GRAY, of Illinois.
Mr. HENRY S. REUSS, of Wisconsin.
Mr. JAMES ROOSEVELT, of California.
Mr. B. F. SISK, of California.
Mr. JIM WRIGHT, of Texas.
Mr. GLENN CUNNINGHAM, of Nebraska.
Mr. JOHN H. DENT, of Pennsylvania.
Mr. ROBERT N. C. NIX, of Pennsylvania.
Mr. AL ULLMAN, of Oregon.
Mr. JOHN BRADENAS, of Indiana.
Mr. SILVIO O. CONTE, of Massachusetts.
Mr. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO, of Connecticut.
Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS, of New Jersey.
Mr. JACOB H. GILBERT, of New York.
Mr. SEYMOUR HALPERN, of New York.

Mr. KEN HECHLER, of West Virginia.
Mr. RALPH J. RIVERS, of Alaska.
Mr. J. EDWARD ROUSH, of Indiana.
Mr. HERMAN TOLL, of Pennsylvania.
Mr. HUGH L. CAREY, of New York.
Mr. ROBERT F. ELLSWORTH, of Kansas.
Mr. CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, Jr., of Maryland.
Mr. LUCIEN N. NEDZI, of Michigan.
Mr. ARNOLD OLSEN, of Montana.
Mr. WILLIAM F. RYAN, of New York.
Mr. FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN, of Rhode Island.
Mr. STANLEY R. TUPPER, of Maine.
Mr. MORRIS K. UDALL, of Arizona.
Mr. MARK ANDREWS, of North Dakota.
Mr. GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr., of California.
Mr. LAURENCE BURTON, of Utah.
Mr. RONALD BROOKS CAMERON, of California.
Mr. JAMES C. CLEVELAND, of New Hampshire.
Mr. DON EDWARDS, of California.
Mr. RICHARD FULTON, of Tennessee.
Mr. SAM GIBBONS, of Florida.
Mr. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS, of California.
Mr. FRANK J. HORTON, of New York.
Mr. ROBERT L. LEGGETT, of California.
Mr. JOSEPH M. MCDADE, of Pennsylvania.
Mr. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA, of Hawaii.
Mr. JOHN M. MURPHY, of New York.
Mr. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE, of Connecticut.
Mr. GEORGE F. SENNER, Jr., of Arizona.
Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, of California.
Mr. WALTER H. MOELLER, of Ohio.
Mr. DONALD J. IRWIN, of Connecticut.
Mr. BROCK ADAMS, of Washington.
Mr. FRANK ANNUNZIO, of Illinois.
Mr. CLAIR CALLAN, of Nebraska.
Mr. TIM LEE CARTER, of Kentucky.
Mr. JOHN CONYERS, Jr., of Michigan.
Mr. KEN W. DYAL, of California.
Mr. JOHN J. GILLIGAN, of Ohio.
Mr. STANLEY L. GREIGG, of Iowa.
Mr. HENRY HELSTOSKI, of New Jersey.
Mr. RODNEY M. LOVE, of Ohio.
Mr. RICHARD D. MCCARTHY, of New York.
Mr. ROY H. MCVICKER, of Colorado.
Mr. HERVEY G. MACHEN, of Maryland.
Mr. RICHARD L. OTTINGER, of New York.
Mr. JOHN A. RACE, of Wisconsin.
Mr. JOSEPH Y. RESNICK, of New York.
Mr. GALE SCHISLER, of Illinois.
Mr. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER, of Iowa.
Mr. ROBERT E. SWEENEY, of Ohio.
Mr. JOSEPH P. VIGORITO, of Pennsylvania.
Mr. WESTON E. VIVIAN, of Michigan.

FEDERAL CHARTER LEGISLATION FOR MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. MULTER. Madam Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of

our colleagues a very fine article which appeared in the January 25, 1965, issue of the United States Investor concerning my bill H.R. 14, which would provide for Federal charters for mutual savings banks.

It should be noted that both Chairman A. WILLIS ROBERTSON in the other body and Chairman WRIGHT PATMAN in this House indicated last year that they were introducing similar legislation by request.

The article follows:

IT IS SHOWDOWN TIME FOR THE FEDERAL MUTUAL SAVINGS BILL

So far as the Federal mutual savings bank bill is concerned, it is showdown time. This important piece of legislation has been hanging around Congress for 8 years since it was first introduced on February 4, 1957, by Representative ABRAHAM J. MULTER, Democrat, of New York.

The first National Association of Mutual Savings Bank-supported Federal chartering bill was introduced in both branches of Congress, and with bipartisan support in 1960. The bill finally reached the hearing stage in late 1963 when the Subcommittee on Bank Supervision and Insurance of the House Banking and Currency Committee, under the chairmanship of Representative MULTER, held 3 days of hearings.

EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

When the industry bill was first introduced, it was not the intent of either its congressional sponsors or NAMSB that it be pushed immediately. The purpose of its introduction at that stage was to obtain comments and criticisms from Government agencies and other interested parties on the bill as it was then drafted. Meanwhile, a broad educational campaign was initiated to win Government and private support.

The first real break came when the Commission on Money and Credit endorsed Federal charters for mutual savings banks. The CMC report—the first comprehensive survey in half a century of public and private financial institutions, policies and practices in the United States—stated:

"At present, commercial banks and savings and loan associations may obtain Federal charters. Since only 17 States now provide for the establishment of savings banks, it is not possible to establish savings banks in two-thirds of our States. Federal charters for savings banks would permit operation in any State, and this would stimulate competition and enterprise among financial institutions, improve the banking facilities in some communities and, perhaps, encourage greater conventional mortgage lending activity in all areas."

SECOND MAJOR BREAK

The second major break for the bill came in April 1963, when the President's Committee on Financial Institutions—the so-called Heller Committee—unanimously concluded that "voluntary Federal charters should be available for mutual savings banks subject to adequate supervisory standards and safeguards." However, the Committee stressed that its support of the principle did "not imply endorsement of any particular bill in Congress."

The culmination of the industry's educational drive came last summer with the introduction of administration approved Federal chartering legislation by Chairman A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, Democrat of Virginia, of the Senate Banking Committee and Chairman WRIGHT PATMAN, Democrat of Texas, of the House Banking Committee. The legislation was drafted by the FHLBB and proposed by the Board.

In a letter of transmittal to Congress, FHLBB Chairman Joseph P. McMurray

stressed that it had been developed in cooperation with other Federal agencies which would be affected or interested in the legislation. These included the Treasury Department, the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and the Council of Economic Advisers—with Bureau of Budget acting as coordinating agency.

That bill has been reintroduced by Representative MULTER as H.R. 14. It is understood the Federal Home Loan Bank Board will again resubmit its request for the legislation with a few minor and some technical changes; but H.R. 14 is, essentially, the administration bill.

Meanwhile, NAMSB has been actively soliciting the support of other industries. So far, the National Association of Home Builders, the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, as well as individual savings and loan officials and others have added their support to the quest for Federal chartering.

And it is now time for legislative action.

The forces arrayed against the bill are formidable. The two largest and strongest financial trade associations—the American Bankers Association and the United States Savings and Loan League—are opposed to it. These two groups undoubtedly will work together to defeat the bill which, in the words of CMC, "would stimulate competition" among existing financial institutions. Also, the politically powerful National Association of Supervisors of State Banks has in the past taken the position that there is no need for federally chartered mutual savings banks.

This means that the drive for enactment of the bill is uphill all the way. This fact, plus the limited geographical support the industry enjoys in Congress, could give rise to the strategy of more study in the hope that more savings and loan support can be generated. It is true, for example, the National League of Insured Savings Associations had not gone on record in opposition to the proposal and, in fact, has expressed interest in the idea.

THE LEGISLATIVE TEST

But there comes a time when an industry—especially one whose almost entire legislative interest centers on one bill—must commit itself to action. Congress expects it, and Congress may lose interest in a proposal if after a reasonable time the measure is not put to the legislative test.

We, of course, would not presume to dictate strategy nor do we mean that the bill will not eventually be enacted if not passed by the 89th Congress. The decision of when to press for action is one only an industry itself can make. And, as the last 5 years have illustrated, it is sometimes good strategy to delay an encounter with opponents. The proof of this is the success of NAMSB's educational campaign.

Whenever industry leaders decide to go to the mat with the Federal chartering bill—whether this year, next year or the next—they will require the full and active support of the industry. With such support, there is a chance the bill can be enacted; without it, there is almost no hope for passage. This is why we say it is showdown time for the Federal mutual savings bank bill.

PROPOSED SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY OPERATION OF HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARDY] may extend his remarks at this

point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARDY. Madam Speaker, I have just introduced a House resolution to create a select committee to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of all aspects of the operation of hospital facilities by the Veterans' Administration, the Public Health Service, and the armed services.

On January 19, within a few minutes after I had received notification that seven Public Health Service hospitals were to be closed, I pointed out on the floor of the House some of the items in the letter of transmittal and the press release which disturbed me greatly. It seemed clear that the alleged study of the closing of these facilities either had not been made or had not developed a true picture of hospital facilities available to those who have a statutory right to hospitalization and treatment in Government hospitals. The Veterans' Administration and the Public Health Service are proposing to close a total of 17 hospitals, the Department of Defense has a program for replacing 50 obsolete hospitals. I would be surprised if some new hospitals were not proposed by the Department of Defense.

I have discussed the resolution which I have introduced with the three distinguished chairmen of the committees which have the major responsibility for the three types of hospitals to which I have referred. The chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee has announced his intention to begin hearings on the closing of the Veterans' Administration hospitals. The chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS], has indicated his willingness to look into the proposed closings of the Public Health Service hospitals; and the chairman of the Armed Services Committee this morning referred to a special subcommittee on military hospitals which he chaired in the last Congress and announced his continuing interest in this important matter.

But the whole problem is one which cuts across the jurisdictional lines of these three committees. It is for this reason that it seems appropriate that this whole subject be considered by a select committee, whose membership is made up from among the members of the major committees responsible for these facilities.

Madam Speaker, I hope that this resolution may be given prompt consideration in order that this important work can be begun immediately.

LET'S SEARCH OUT THE REAL FACTS ABOUT VA CLOSINGS

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RANDALL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDALL. Madam Speaker, the chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee has indicated he will soon hold hearings on the proposed closing of veterans' hospitals, domiciliaries, and regional offices. This will provide Members of the House an opportunity to make these hearings meaningful and productive, rather than perfunctory and mechanical.

We all know that Members of Congress are perpetually disadvantaged in dealing with the executive branch on questions of cost and efficiency. VA officials will doubtless come armed with reams of facts and figures selected to defend alleged economies generated from their proposals. Members of Congress do not have staffs of sufficient size or access to enough privileged information to dig out all the statistics necessary for effective rebuttal.

But this situation need not work totally to our disadvantage. If we cannot come up with the facts and figures ourselves, we can at least prepare questions detailed enough to pin down the exact reasons for each and every decision to close down a veterans' facility. The public deserves a detailed record of the reasons for all 32 decisions. Let us find out how many were arbitrary and unwarranted.

Every Member of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Ohio as well as Congressmen from the Dakotas, Wyoming, and Nevada whose district will suffer from this proposal should be present at these hearings to meet the challenge of the VA head-on. It is my hope that these Members will prepare rebuttals showing that the false economies derived from these short-sighted proposals are insignificant when compared with the human needs of the aging veterans involved. We are entitled to know whether any of these proposed terminations were worked out by a computer without consideration of the human element involved. In dealing with the sick and disabled we are not dealing with commodities. Human beings should not be treated as holes in a punch card. My fellow Members can make the new Administrator and his aids realize that these "economies" simply shift the cost of an adequate veterans' program from the Government to the shoulders of aging veterans who cannot afford such additional burdens.

It is true Members who do not serve on the House Veterans' Affairs Committee cannot cross-examine witnesses appearing before that committee. But I urge those Members who are affected by the VA announcement prepare questions for cross-examination of the VA witnesses by members of the committee. In such a way perhaps we may be able to obtain the kind of substantial evidence that should have been made public by the Veterans' Administration well in advance of their recent closure announcement.

SPECIAL MERIT AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING COOPERATION IN FURTHERING ZIP CODE TO TIME, INC.

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. DANIELS] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. DANIELS. Madam Speaker, Time, Inc., was the recipient last week of the Post Office Department's first Special Merit Award for outstanding cooperation in furthering the zip code program. In presenting the citation, Postmaster General John A. Gronouski expressed his pleasure on being able to make the award and said that while it was the first of its kind, "we hope it won't be the last."

Time, Inc.—

He added—

has gone out of its way to cooperate with the Department in carrying out its various programs. In many ways, Time, Inc., has been the Post Office Department's testing ground for new postal ideas and programs.

Certainly—

He concluded—

no one has helped us more than Time, Inc., in carrying out the zip code program or cooperated to a greater extent in testing and giving effect to other programs designed to improve the mail service. It is with a great deal of pride and thanks, therefore, that I present this award to Time, Inc.

Somewhat over a year ago, it was my privilege, Madam Speaker, together with other members of the Postal Operations Subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, to visit Time, Inc.'s computer and production center in Chicago. At that time, we all were impressed with the great strides being made by that large publishing firm in the presorting and preparation of all of their mailings, so as to eliminate many handling operations formerly performed by the Post Office Department at great expense.

Based on my personal observation, I cannot help but agree with General Gronouski that the award is richly deserved. I commend General Gronouski and his staff for making the award and it is my hope that it will lead to greater cooperation between other large users of the mail and the Post Office Department to the end that even greater economies and additional improvements in the mail service will result.

Madam Speaker, I submit the following official press release of the Post Office Department concerning the award to be inserted in the RECORD at this point:

Postmaster General John A. Gronouski today presented Time, Inc., with the Post Office Department's first Special Merit Award for outstanding cooperation in furthering ZIP code.

"Each of the billion pieces of mail annually put into the postal system by the publishing organization is ZIP coded," he said. "Time, Inc., presorts mailings by ZIP codes, thus saving the Post Office thousands of dollars each week."

The Postmaster General also noted that for many years the company has served as a testing laboratory for new postal ideas.

"Time, Inc., has participated, along with other publications, in our customer education program by including advertisements in all of the firm's magazines promoting the use of ZIP codes among the public. The organization has contributed significantly by encouraging other members of the business community to convert to ZIP coded mailings.

"Nearly every major user of the mails knows the Time-ZIP code case history, and Time people have been generous in sharing their knowledge with other firms to assist them in cutting corners during their conversion to ZIP code."

David W. Brumbaugh, executive vice president and treasurer, Time, Inc., accepted the award in the Postmaster General's office.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 1 OF THE IDAHO LEGISLATURE

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Madam Speaker, out of deep concern for future development of the vast and vital natural resources of Idaho, the 38th legislature of my State has memorialized the Congress and President to proceed with haste to provide an adequate forest service highway system into these areas of public domain. I include it and my full endorsement of its purposes as a part of the RECORD:

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 1 OF IDAHO LEGISLATURE

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled:

We, your memorialists, the Legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represent that:

Whereas an adequate transportation system is necessary in the proper harvest and use of our natural resources; and

Whereas the lack of an adequate transportation system is the greatest deterrent to the full use of our natural resources in the State of Idaho; and

Whereas, under the present rate of road construction, it will take 100 years to complete an adequate forest highway transportation system: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the 38th session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, now in session (the senate and house of representatives concurring), That we most respectfully urge the Congress of the United States of America, to proceed at the earliest possible date to enact legislation requiring all Government agencies involved to make sufficient funds available to expedite completion of an adequate transportation system on the main roads of national forests and public domain; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Idaho be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to forward certified copies of this memorial to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress, and to the Senators and Rep-

representatives representing this State in the Congress of the United States.

Passed the house on the 15th day of January 1965.

PETE T. CENARRUSA,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Passed the senate on the 18th day of January 1965.

JACK M. MURPHY,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

ROBERT K. REMAKLUS,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

SCHOOL PROBLEMS IN AMERICA'S LARGE CITIES

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Madam Speaker, the other evening many of us here in Congress had the pleasure of attending a dinner sponsored by the Research Council of the Great Cities Program for School Improvement. This fine organization represents school administrators and school board members of more than 15 of the Nation's large cities, and its principal purpose is to make studies of unique problems faced by the great cities in an effort to meet the comprehensive public school needs of the citizens therein and to coordinate projects designed to provide solutions to these problems.

This unique organization has already proven itself of invaluable assistance to us here in Congress and in particular to many members of the House Education Committee. The extraordinary research carried on by this organization has been helpful in formulating legislation dealing with school problems and the legislation submitted by the President reflects, in many instances, the views of the members of this research council.

The president of this very impressive organization is Dr. Benjamin Willis, who is superintendent of schools in Chicago and who is recognized throughout America and the free world as one of the truly great school administrators and educators.

I should like today to call my colleagues' attention to the pointed remarks delivered by Dr. Willis at the banquet last Thursday. He has put into dramatic form the problems confronting America's educational system, but, in particular, it is significant to note that out of 179 million residents of the United States, according to the 1960 census, 125 million lived in urban areas as compared to 54 million in rural areas.

Dr. Willis quite properly points out that the educational problems of our large cities can no longer be ignored.

Dr. Willis' excellent analysis follows:

The frontier of these United States is in the great cities of America. No longer do the problems of rural America represent the

problems of 90 percent of our population. Gradually there has emerged two Americas, that which is in the metropolitan centers, and that which is not. During the decade from 1950 to 1960, more than 90 percent of the total increase in population in continental United States occurred in the great metropolitan areas. In 1960 the Bureau of Census reported that of the 179 million residents of the United States, 125 million lived in urban areas as opposed to 54 million in rural areas. Thus the problems of the great cities—New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit, and the others—require and must receive the concerted action of good government.

The school systems of the large cities of America have experienced a decade of incredible increases in enrollments. In one large city, the public school enrollment increased more than 100,000 between 1950 and 1960, while the total city population decreased by 70,000. Increased annual number of births, continued in-migration of young and large families from economically and educationally deprived rural areas, and returned dropouts and increased holding power of the school contributed to this phenomenon. In addition to the ever-increasing number of children, the school systems of the large cities have been called upon to serve an expanding diversity of children's needs and to incorporate new knowledge and newer instructional methods and techniques, and this last during a period of national shortage of teachers and one of escalating costs. Dramatic stresses have occurred from changes in educational programs to meet the knowledge and technological explosion of our society.

Within the city, shifting population, changes in industrial needs, social trends, and economic factors influence demands on school space, especially in high density areas. Population explosions often result in the almost immediate enrollment of hundreds of additional children in a given school which are analogous to those which occur in federally impacted areas. Industrial needs, expressway construction, and public housing projects change school facility requirements in a particular city-community in a short span of time.

The great cities of America are confronted with the effects of four major factors shaping our society today: The tremendous mobility of our people, the mounting urbanization of the country, technological advances, and the social tensions of today's world. Each poses a challenge to education in the great cities. The large cities have risen to meet these challenges individually and as a group. The organization of the Research Council itself is an example of such group action.

I would like to tell you just briefly about the origin and history of the cooperative effort of the cities represented here to provide a quality education for their young people. The Research Council of the Great Cities Program for School Improvement is an organization of the large cities of the United States whose primary purpose is to make studies of unique problems faced by the great cities in their efforts to meet the comprehensive public school needs of their citizens, to coordinate projects designed to provide solutions to these problems, and to sponsor the implementation of the results and findings of studies to promote the improvement of education in the great cities.

The Research Council was organized in 1956 for the purpose of studying educational problems which were of special concern and interest to large cities. The initial meetings were attended by superintendents and board members, from 11 large cities. A major concern in these original conversations was the area of vocational education. From these

very useful meetings developed The Research Council of the Great Cities Program for School Improvement which was incorporated on February 27, 1961, as a not-for-profit organization.

The original membership of 11 cities has been expanded to 15. The following large cities are now members of the research council: Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C.

The first study undertaken by the council was in the area of vocational education, "Preparation for the World of Work." Each city studied a different facet of vocational education, sharing its findings with other member cities.

Early in 1958 the great cities began to explore the educational needs of children whose backgrounds were so meager or so different from those of the prevailing urban culture that the children were handicapped in their classroom learning. Individual cities have conducted projects in these "gray areas" of the large cities, again each city sharing its findings with other member cities.

Studies in fiscal policies were initiated by the great cities late in 1960. The initial project consisted of a preliminary estimate of the immediate fiscal needs of the great cities, an estimate of the probable future revenue from fiscal policies, and an examination of tax sources as avenues for adequate funds. A second study in this area is now underway.

Teacher education for urban areas was examined by the council in the spring of 1962. The cities decided to study the unique problems related to the recruitment, preparation and retention of professional personnel, and there is now moving forward a program in this field of urgent need.

The rapid economic and social changes in America have created problems requiring new approaches to education and demanding bold action. The urgency and the dimensions of the problems facing the great cities have united us—city, State, or national leaders—in a common concern for education and a dedication to work toward a solution of these crucial problems. Your continued concern and dedication to action is required if the young people of this country are to realize the full development of their capabilities and make their maximum contribution to the advancement of the American way of life.

BAD BUOYS OF THE SEA

Mr. BOB WILSON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOB WILSON. Madam Speaker, the Russians have long been inventing things that are commonplace in American life. It has become a standing joke. No so funny, however, is the latest Russian caper, which consists simply of stealing U.S. equipment.

While L.B.J. talks sweetness and light with the Reds, the Communists have been raiding our scientific stations at sea. Prof. John Isaacs, director of the Scripps marine life research program, disclosed this week that a Navy radar picket ship chased a Russian fishing trawler away

from an anchored buoy off Point Conception, 150 miles north of San Diego. The Russians had stripped the buoy of instruments before steaming away. Recently another buoy was found adrift, with equipment removed.

Professor Isaacs said:

We shouldn't be surprised by all of this. The Russians are in a full speed race to learn the secrets of the sea. They know we are ahead of them in many aspects of oceanographic technology and they want to learn our methods. One easy way to do it, quite obviously, is to frisk our ocean buoys, take the instruments and copy them.

The Scripps project is a vast one, utilizing 5 weather station buoys which contain instruments for recording data on temperatures, winds, and currents. The data is radioed to shore stations and automatically recorded. Professor Isaacs said the buoys contain radar reflectors and are easy to find.

The loss of U.S. technical leadership to the Reds has been a sorry chapter in our history. The secrets of the atom were stolen by Red spies. Security risks were allowed to work in sensitive places. Espionage and subversion have been a steady profession in the United States. In Alaska, the Russians are running roughshod through our fishermen's nets, while L.B.J. entertains Red diplomats who assure him that they want better relations.

Perhaps it is high time for U.S. toughness—which might go a lot further than sweet talk and the plethora of promises that the Russians have offered.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 4. An act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to establish the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, to provide grants for research and development, to increase grants for construction of municipal sewage treatment works, to authorize the establishment of standards of water quality to aid in preventing, controlling, and abating pollution of interstate waters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

S. 408. An act to authorize a study of methods of helping to provide financial assistance to victims of future natural disasters; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 576. An act to encourage physicians and dentists who have received student loans under programs established pursuant to title VII of the Public Health Service Act to practice their professions in areas having a shortage of physicians and dentists; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. STRATTON, for 45 minutes, today.

Mr. ZABLOCKI, for 20 minutes, today.

Mr. ASHBROOK (at the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON), for 15 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mrs. MAY.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. GARMATZ.

Mr. MARSH.

Mr. BANDSTRA.

Mr. DINGELL.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, February 2, 1965, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

JANUARY 15, 1965.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1964, to December 31, 1964, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
John J. Heimburger	General counsel	\$11,015.71
Francis M. LeMay	Staff consultant	11,015.71
Christine S. Gallagher	Clerk	11,015.71
Hyde H. Murray	Assistant clerk	10,295.03
George Misselbeck	Printing editor	6,085.44
Lydia Vacin	Staff assistant	5,690.46
Betty M. Prezioso	do.	5,690.46
Peggy J. Lamm	do.	5,253.30
Martha S. Hannab	do.	5,253.30
Jane C. Wojcik	do.	5,060.74
Investigating staff:		
Robert C. Bruce	Assistant counsel	5,690.46
Marjorie B. Johnson	Staff assistant	3,348.54
R. Carolyn Windsor	do.	2,711.79
Leslie V. Watkins, Jr.	Staff assistant (July, August, and September)	1,650.75
M. Allen Paul III	Staff assistant (July, August, November, and December)	3,124.95
Thomas J. Kraeft	Staff assistant (August)	428.70

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....\$75,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....35,229.83

Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964.....17,639.41

Total amount expended from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1964.....52,869.24

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1964.....22,130.76

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

JANUARY 15, 1965.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1964, to December 31, 1964, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Kenneth Sprankle	Clerk and staff director	\$10,999.98
Paul M. Wilson	Assistant clerk and staff director	10,999.98
Carson W. Culp	Staff assistant	10,999.98
Robert M. Moyer	do.	10,999.98
Jay B. Howe	do.	10,999.98
Ross P. Pope	do.	10,999.98
Frank P. Sanders	do.	10,999.98
G. Homer Skarin	do.	10,999.98
Eugene B. Wilhelm	do.	10,999.98
Robert L. Michaels	do.	10,999.98
Aubrey A. Gunnels	do.	10,295.03
Robert P. Williams	Editor	9,208.10
George E. Evans	Staff assistant	9,017.94
Francis G. Merrill	do.	9,017.94
Earl C. Silsby	do.	8,393.46
Samuel R. Preston	do.	7,778.46
Keith F. Mainland	do.	6,840.54
Lawrence C. Miller	Assistant editor	5,909.88
George A. Urian	Clerical assistant	5,011.68
Stephen B. Miller	do.	4,607.52
James E. Moore	do.	4,607.52
Austin G. Smith	do.	4,567.62
Randolph Thomas	Messenger	2,937.06
Isabelle Gladney	Clerk to the majority	6,323.09
Mabel E. Hammett	Clerk-stenographer	787.92
Grace W. Beirne	do.	4,607.52
Patrick W. Hayes	do.	4,607.52
Ruth V. Hedgecock	do.	4,607.52
William J. Neary	do.	4,442.39
Harry E. Reynolds	do.	4,607.52
John E. Ringwald	do.	3,972.60
Mary L. Schwarzmann	do.	4,607.52
Mary H. Smallwood	do.	4,607.52
Janice J. Stalcup	do.	4,607.52
Phyllis N. Troy	do.	4,368.07
Mary F. Wilson	do.	3,735.80
George S. Green	Clerk to the minority	3,431.67
Jack W. Watson	do.	6,583.36
Agnes Annilian	Clerk-stenographer	4,607.52
William J. Barodoy, Jr.	do.	4,607.52
Alice Beach	do.	2,832.24
James H. Bersie	do.	3,782.77
Josephine Birdsall	do.	4,607.52
Jessamine A. Falls	do.	4,607.52
Catherine L. Kennett	do.	4,607.52
Sophia Moreland	do.	3,901.43
Geoffrey L. Nichols	do.	3,972.60
Clara B. Posey	do.	4,607.52
Bernice R. Lynch	do.	1,416.12

Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964.....\$307,906.87

GEORGE MAHON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS (INVESTIGATIONS STAFF)

JANUARY 15, 1965.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1964, to December 31, 1964, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it.

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Rowland C. Halstead	Director, surveys and investigations staff.	\$9,084.42
Leo E. Conroy	do	9,621.06
Charles Bolz	Assistant director, surveys and investigations staff.	9,339.99
Lillian M. Mackie	Stenographer	4,505.76
Mary A. Sauer	do	4,230.42

REIMBURSEMENTS TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Agriculture, Department of:	Investigator	\$6,843.40
Canada, T. C.	do	3,043.20
Sherman, J. I.	do	
Atomic Energy Commission:		
Moore, J. R.	do	6,441.93
Commerce, Department of:		
Bershad, Max A.	do	1,056.72
Jenkins, W. B.	do	7,330.21
Krevor, N.	do	2,874.82
Federal Bureau of Investigation:		
Bennett, C. L.	do	7,955.52
Billings, C. G.	do	4,329.52
Byrnes, R. C.	do	7,479.68
Carson, W. D.	do	8,166.48
Curran, W. G.	do	7,781.28
Flatley, J. M.	do	6,874.56
Franklin, R. M.	do	7,312.80
Hayes, E. J.	do	7,975.68
Health benefits		773.65
Ivy, C. M.	Investigator	7,523.52
Law, W. C.	do	6,042.96
Life insurance		454.45
McCloskey, J. J.	Investigator	6,849.36
McDowell, L. L.	do	7,734.48
McEliece, R. F.	do	4,873.44
Magee, E. H.	do	7,781.28
Murphy, P. J.	do	7,312.80
Reproduction of staff exhibits		81.90
Retirement fund		8,788.62
Shannon, A. J.	Investigator	7,955.52
Sullivan, J. V.	do	7,479.68
Use of automatic data processing facilities		305.00
Van Wagoner, R. L.	Investigator	7,955.52
Welch, W. H.	do	8,194.08
Wood, H. B.	do	7,955.52
Federal Communications Commission:		
Carey, R. B.	do	4,859.98
General Services Administration:		
Chapman, H. K.	do	7,219.16
Collinet, P.	do	8,251.27
Health, Education, and Welfare, Department of:		
Duffy, H. C.	do	3,523.31
Interior, Department of:		
Ulmer, S.	do	2,928.44
Library of Congress:		
Rose, J. K.	do	5,251.39
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:		
Carey, B.	do	6,277.04
Navy, Department of:		
Murray, W. S.	do	5,138.64
Post Office Department:		
Pettit, R. E.	do	4,942.36
Reclamation, Bureau of:		
Stradley, H. E.	do	6,967.00
Standards, Bureau of:		
Tipson, S.	do	977.00
Veterans' Administration:		
Austin, W. C.	do	8,032.42
Travel and miscellaneous expense.		62,421.95

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$700,000.00
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964	347,099.19
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1964	352,900.81

GEORGE MAHON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

JANUARY 4, 1965.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1964, to December 31, 1964, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
John R. Blandford	Chief counsel	\$10,999.98
Philip W. Kelleher	Counsel	10,999.98
Frank M. Slatinshek	do	10,999.98
William H. Cook	do	10,160.16
Earl J. Morgan	Professional staff member	10,160.16
Oneta L. Stockstill	Executive secretary	6,766.68
Berniece Kalinowski	Secretary	5,909.88
L. Louise Ellis	do	5,909.88
Edna E. Johnson	do	5,909.88
Dorothy R. Britton	do	5,909.88
Doris L. Scott	do	3,948.90
James A. Deakins	Bill clerk	4,427.94

SUBCOMMITTEE FOR SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
(PURSUANT TO H. RES. 84, 146, AND 607, 88TH CONG.)

John T. M. Reddan	Counsel	\$10,999.98
Walton Woods	Investigator	9,651.78
Phyllis Seymour	Secretary	5,629.56
Rose Beck	do	3,972.60
Adeline Tolerton	Clerk	3,806.52
Jerome K. Small, Jr.	Messenger	267.82

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures (H. Res. 146, 607, and 833).....\$154,990.56

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....88,553.72

Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964.....31,548.93

Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.....120,082.65

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1964.....34,907.91

CARL VINSON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

JANUARY 11, 1965.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1 to December 31, 1964, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
John R. Stark	Clerk and staff director	\$10,999.98
John E. Barriere	Professional staff member	10,999.98
Orman S. Fink	Minority professional staff member	10,999.98
Alvin Lee Morse	Counsel (as of Aug. 1, 1964)	7,344.60

STANDING COMMITTEE—Continued

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Paul Nelson	Economist-assistant to the chairman (as of Dec. 1, 1964)	\$1,575.20
Katherine M. Greene	Assistant counsel (as of Nov. 1, 1964)	2,505.94
Roger J. Brown	Editor (through Nov. 30, 1964)	6,183.40
Jane M. Deem	Administrative assistant	5,629.56
George C. Hill	Assistant clerk (from July 15 through Nov. 30, 1964)	3,514.09
Paul F. Jessup	Economist (from July 1 through July 31, 1964)	789.98
Mary W. Layton	Secretary of minority	6,320.16
Margaret H. Moorhouse	Assistant clerk (from July 1 through July 15, 1964)	390.45
Curtis A. Prins	Staff investigator (as of Dec. 1, 1964)	1,166.66
Regina Swanner	Assistant clerk (from July 1 through Oct. 31, 1964)	3,123.64
Donald G. Vaughn	Assistant clerk	5,625.30
Total		77,168.92

INVESTIGATING STAFF (PURSUANT TO H. RES. 547 AND H. RES. 833)

Beller, Charles S.	Counsel, Subcommittee on Bank Supervision and Insurance	\$10,426.49
Benston, George J.	Economist (from Mar. 15 through June 30, 1964, \$2,474.64; and from July 1 through Nov. 30, 1964)	2,824.69
Brown, Roger J.	Editor (as of Dec. 1, 1964)	1,236.68
Clark, James D.	Research assistant (through Sept. 7, 1964)	974.78
Frank, Walter S.	Economist (from Sept. 1 through Sept. 30, 1964)	325.18
Fulton, Wilbur D.	Minority professional staff member (through Sept. 30, 1964)	5,499.99
Hayden, Helen E.	Assistant clerk	4,368.07
Hill, George C.	Assistant clerk (from July 1 through July 15, 1964, and as of Dec. 1, 1964)	1,171.36
Hill, Stephen P.	Assistant clerk (through July 4, 1964)	55.58
Holstein, Charles B.	Professional staff member, Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs	10,999.98
Holt, Shirley W.	Assistant clerk (as of Dec. 1, 1964)	440.35
Jacobs, Donald P.	Economist	2,401.44
Jessup, Paul F.	Economist (from Aug. 1 through Sept. 30, 1964)	1,579.96
Johnson, Janice L.	Secretary (as of Oct. 26, 1964)	1,280.33
Kennedy, Stephen D.	Research assistant	3,557.35
Lumer, Marc A.	Assistant clerk (through Nov. 6, 1964)	1,833.17
Mitchell, Mildred S.	Assistant clerk	4,421.99
Morse, Alvin Lee	Counsel (through July 31, 1964)	1,468.93
Nelson, Paul	Economist (from Oct. 15 through Nov. 30, 1964)	2,415.31
Pontecorvo, Giulio	Economist (through July 31, 1964)	257.61
Roberts, Harriet L.	Staff assistant (through Oct. 25, 1964)	2,790.72
Robinson, Donald L.	Professional staff member, Subcommittee on International Finance	4,739.88

**INVESTIGATING STAFF (PURSUANT TO H. RES. 547
AND H. RES. 833)—continued**

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Schulkin, Peter A.	Research assistant (through Sept. 15, 1964).	\$1,120.29
Scott, Ira O., Jr.	Economist (through Sept. 15, 1964).	1,952.27
Swanner, Regina.	Assistant clerk (as of Nov. 1, 1964).	1,561.82
Taylor, Patricia A.	Assistant clerk, Subcommittee on International Trade (as of Aug. 1, 1964).	1,798.40
Terry, Patricia A.	Clerk-typist (from Sept. 1 through 30, 1964).	430.64
Watson, Winston Lee.	Research assistant (through Sept. 7, 1964).	931.42
Whitaker, Gilbert R., Jr.	Economist.	2,401.44
Young, Doris M.	Assistant clerk, Subcommittee on International Trade.	4,607.52
Total		79,873.64

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOUSING (PURSUANT TO H. RES. 735 AND H. RES. 833)

Battle, Virginia Anne.	Secretary (from July 20 through Sept. 15, 1964).	\$770.96
Burrows, Kenneth W.	Housing economist.	10,999.98
Hamilton, Eleanor.	Research assistant.	4,194.48
Ireland, Casey.	Minority staff member.	10,160.16
Leary, Margaret J.	Secretary.	4,685.42
McEwan, John J., Jr.	Deputy staff director-housing economist.	10,999.98
Perry, Grady, Jr.	Chief clerk.	10,721.01
Tucker, Margaret E.	Secretary.	5,519.82
Weintraub, Robert E.	Senior economist.	6,670.50
Total		64,722.31

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.	\$703,202.14
Amount of expenditures previously reported.	438,685.29
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964.	171,718.47
Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.	610,403.76
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1964.	92,798.38

WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman.

**COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
JANUARY 7, 1965.**
To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1964, to December 31, 1964, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Hayden S. Garber	Counsel.	\$10,295.03
Clayton D. Gasque	Staff director.	8,174.40
Donald J. Turbidity	Minority clerk.	7,452.66
Leonard O. Hilder	Investigator.	7,344.06

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
James T. Clark	Clerk.	\$10,999.98
Ellen M. Coxeter	Assistant clerk.	5,017.73
Jennie H. Cavanaugh	Assistant clerk (resigned Oct. 30, 1964).	2,959.96
Jean Quarles	Assistant clerk.	4,439.94
Frances D. Noland	Clerk.	4,284.16
Cynthia Potts Corbin	Typist (resigned Sept. 10, 1964).	789.03
Total		61,756.95
Thomas M. Owen III.	Employed as special investigator for Subcommittee No. 4 at gross salary of \$639.36 per month.	

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures for 88th Cong.	\$25,000.00
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1964.	3,826.26

JOHN L. McMILLAN,
Chairman.

EDUCATION AND LABOR COMMITTEE

JANUARY 15, 1965.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1964, to December 31, 1964, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Louise Marianne Dargans	Chief clerk.	\$10,999.98
Russell C. Derrickson	Staff director.	10,999.98
Deborah Partridge Wolfe	Chief of education (to Oct. 31, 1964).	7,333.32
Leon Abramson	Chief counsel for labor management.	9,484.63
Odell Clark	Chief investigator.	8,157.96
C. Sumner Stone	Special assistant to the chairman (from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1964).	3,000.46
Louise M. Wright	Administrative assistant.	5,072.10
Jeanne E. Thomson	do.	5,072.10
Corrine Annette Huff	Secretary.	4,905.99
MINORITY		
Philip Ray Rodgers	Minority clerk and counsel.	10,999.98
Charles W. Radcliffe	Minority counsel for education.	8,157.96
Total		84,184.46

Amount of expenditures previously reported Jan. 3, 1963, to June 30, 1964.	\$215,426.76
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964.	84,184.46
Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.	299,611.22

ADAM C. POWELL,
Chairman.

**EDUCATION AND LABOR COMMITTEE
(INVESTIGATIVE STAFF)**

JANUARY 15, 1965.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of

the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1 to December 31, 1964, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Donald Louis Anderson	Assistant labor counsel.	\$4,776.48
Goldie A. Baldwin	Administrative assistant.	3,561.28
Donald F. Berens	do.	5,072.10
Nicholas Delgado	Assistant counsel (from Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, 1964).	1,100.50
Aurora E. Harris	Secretary.	4,272.30
Grace S. Jackson	Assistant clerk (to Aug. 31, 1964).	1,067.19
Sandra L. Paxton	Secretary (to Oct. 15, 1964).	2,237.76
Michael Schwartz	Assistant labor counsel (from Aug. 1, 1964).	3,888.64
Mary L. Shuler	Secretary.	3,563.28
John Everett Warren	Assistant clerk.	1,527.69
Harriet W. Ziskin	Assistant to education chief (to Dec. 15, 1964).	3,801.05
MINORITY		
Annette S. Guilbord	Secretary.	2,583.85
Crawford C. Heerlein	Administrative assistant.	6,531.48
Richard H. Missner	Associate counsel (from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, 1964).	333.61
Robert D. Olson	Minority associate counsel.	5,017.73
Phyllis P. Schweickert	Staff assistant (from Sept. 1, 1964).	2,106.96
James W. Shue	Staff assistant (to Aug. 31, 1964).	789.03
Total		52,230.93

**GENERAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION NO. 1
(CARL D. PERKINS, CHAIRMAN)**

Freda Tuttle	Secretary.	\$3,901.43
Hartwell Duvall Reed, Jr.	Counsel.	10,545.43
Funds appropriated for subcommittee expense, Jan. 3, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.		\$52,156.20
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964:		
Salaries.		14,446.86
Other expenses.		3.45
Amount expended and previously reported from Jan. 3, 1963, to June 30, 1964.		35,341.55
Total amount expended Jan. 3, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.		49,791.86
Balance as of Dec. 31, 1964.		2,364.34

**GENERAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR NO. 2
(JAMES ROOSEVELT, CHAIRMAN)**

Adrienne Fields	Clerk.	\$5,597.82
John D. Schuyler	Counsel.	7,688.64
Margie Mae Powell	Secretary (from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1964).	2,082.27
Carol T. Foreman	Assistant to counsel (from Nov. 16 to Dec. 31, 1964).	1,056.11
Funds appropriated for subcommittee expense, Jan. 3, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.		\$61,148.60
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964:		
Salaries.		16,424.84
Other expenses.		7,903.57
Amount expended and previously reported from Jan. 3, 1963, to June 30, 1964.		34,152.37
Total amount expended, Jan. 3, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.		58,480.78
Balance as of Dec. 31, 1964.		2,667.82

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION NO. 3
(EDITH GREEN, CHAIRMAN)

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
William F. Gaul.....	Counsel.....	\$6,782.10
Marilyn Rae Stapleton.....	Clerk (from July 1, 1964).....	3,474.30

Funds appropriated for subcommittee expense, Jan. 3, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.....\$50,941.36

Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964:

Salaries.....10,256.40
Other expenses.....401.47
Amount expended and previously reported from Jan. 3, 1963, to June 30, 1964.....34,839.24

Amount expended, Jan. 3, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.....45,497.11

Balance as of Dec. 31, 1964.....5,444.25

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR NO. 4
(FRANK THOMPSON, JR., CHAIRMAN)

Mary E. Corbin.....	Secretary (to October 11, 1964).....	\$2,323.35
Robert E. McCord.....	Subcommittee clerk.....	9,906.76
Anne G. Thompson.....	Assistant clerk (from July 1 to August 31, 1964).....	753.74
Lelia W. Troup.....	do.....	753.74
Mark Morris.....	Assistant clerk (to July 15, 1964).....	50.39

Funds appropriated for subcommittee expense, Jan. 3, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.....\$52,043.98

Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964:

Salaries.....13,787.98
Other expenses.....286.61
Amount expended and previously reported from Jan. 3, 1963, to June 30, 1964.....36,119.52

Amount expended Jan. 3, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.....60,194.11

Balance as of Dec. 31, 1964.....1,849.87

SELECT SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION NO. 5
(JOHN H. DENT, CHAIRMAN)

Gordon Clagett.....	Assistant clerk (to Aug. 15, 1964).....	\$396.48
A. R. Kelley.....	Assistant clerk.....	1,585.92
Eleanor Carson Keown.....	Clerk.....	3,260.34
Kassian A. Kovalcheck, Jr.....	Assistant clerk (to Sept. 15, 1964).....	988.50
Harry L. Wright.....	Director.....	6,243.90
Barbara Crissey Dash.....	Assistant clerk (from Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, 1964).....	607.26

Funds appropriated for subcommittee expense, Jan. 3, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.....\$51,343.76

Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964:

Salaries.....13,082.40
Other expenses.....3,315.26
Amount expended and previously reported from Jan. 3, 1963, to June 30, 1964.....32,885.89

Amount expended Jan. 3, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.....49,283.55

Balance as of Dec. 31, 1964.....2,060.21

SELECT SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR NO. 6
(ELMER J. HOLLAND, CHAIRMAN)

Curtis G. Aller.....	Director (to Sept. 15, 1964); reappointed (from Dec. 15 to Dec. 31, 1964).....	\$4,951.70
Edward Lee Dale.....	Assistant clerk (to Aug. 15, 1964).....	272.63
Walter James Graham, Jr.....	Clerk.....	3,871.79
Richard Wilson.....	Assistant clerk (from Aug. 17 to Aug. 31, 1964).....	132.33

SELECT SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR NO. 6
(ELMER J. HOLLAND, CHAIRMAN)—CON.

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Robert E. L. Knight.....	Director (from Sept. 1, 1964).....	\$5,001.00
Norman Hartness.....	Assistant clerk (from Dec. 14 to Dec. 31, 1964).....	396.71
Regina M. Ridder.....	Assistant clerk (from Nov. 5 to Dec. 31, 1964).....	884.87

Funds appropriated for subcommittee expense, Jan. 3, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.....\$52,075.82

Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964:

Salaries.....15,511.03
Other expenses.....1,818.90
Amount expended and previously reported from Jan. 3, 1963, to June 30, 1964.....31,061.21

Amount expended Jan. 3, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.....48,391.14

Balance as of Dec. 31, 1964.....3,684.68

AD HOC SUBCOMMITTEE—A NATIONAL RESEARCH DATA PROCESSING AND INFORMATION RETRIEVAL CENTER NO. 7
(ROMAN C. PUCINSKI, CHAIRMAN)Patricia Marie Matthews, clerk.....\$1,915.11
Funds appropriated for subcommittee expense Aug. 26, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.....10,700.00

Amount expended from July 1, to Dec. 31, 1964:

Salaries.....1,915.11
Other Expenses.....188.73
Amount expended and previously reported from Aug. 26, 1963, to June 30, 1964.....6,962.11

Amount expended, Jan. 3, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.....9,065.95

Balance as of Dec. 31, 1964.....1,634.05

AD HOC SUBCOMMITTEE ON ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL NO. 8
(DOMINICK V. DANIELS, CHAIRMAN)Funds appropriated for subcommittee expense, Oct. 22, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.....\$5,000.00
Amount expended from July 1, 1964:Salaries.....None
Other expenses.....None
Amount expended and previously reported, Oct. 22, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.....4,002.66

Balance as of Dec. 31, 1964.....997.34

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures, Jan. 3, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.....154,669.08

Amount of expenditures previously reported, Jan. 3, 1963, to June 30, 1964.....83,477.57

Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964.....157,088.59

Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.....140,566.16

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1964.....14,102.92

1 Salaries, \$52,230.93; other expenses, \$4,884.66.

ADAM C. POWELL,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

JANUARY 12, 1965.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1 to December 31, 1964, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

gether with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Boyd Crawford.....	Staff administrator.....	\$10,999.98
Roy J. Bullock.....	Senior staff consultant.....	10,999.98
Albert C. F. Westphal.....	Staff consultant.....	10,999.98
Franklin J. Schupp.....	do.....	10,999.98
Robert F. Brandt.....	Investigator-consultant.....	10,999.98
Harry C. Cromer.....	Staff consultant.....	10,709.70
Philip B. Billings.....	Special assistant.....	9,017.94
Marian A. Czarnecki.....	Staff consultant.....	10,233.24
Melvin O. Benson.....	do.....	9,862.43
June Nigh.....	Senior staff assistant.....	8,802.48
Helen C. Mattas.....	Staff assistant.....	7,420.08
Helen L. Hashagen.....	do.....	7,262.58
Mary Louise O'Brien.....	do.....	7,084.66
Mary Medsger.....	do.....	4,836.49
Doris B. McCracken.....	do.....	5,909.88
Jean E. Smith.....	do.....	3,836.16
Robert J. Bowen.....	Clerical assistant.....	4,697.58

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....\$220,741.14

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....132,485.74
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964.....53,273.15

Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.....185,758.89

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1964.....34,982.25

THOMAS E. MORGAN,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

JANUARY 15, 1965.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1964, to January 2, 1965, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Expenses, July 1, 1964, to Jan. 2, 1965:		
Full committee (expenses).....		\$1,910.30
Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee.....		54,468.97
Military Operations Subcommittee.....		45,706.74
Government Activities Subcommittee.....		32,894.89
Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee.....		48,610.57
Natural Resources and Power Subcommittee.....		46,485.22
Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee.....		55,841.71
Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee.....		28,123.07
Special Government Operations Subcommittee.....		2,792.23
Total.....		316,833.70

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Salaries, full committee, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964:		
Christine Ray Davis.....	Staff director.....	\$10,999.98
James A. Lanigan.....	General counsel.....	10,999.98
Miles Q. Romney.....	Associate general counsel.....	9,484.63
Earl J. Wade.....	Staff member.....	7,778.46
Dolores Fel'Dotto.....	do.....	5,349.18
Ann E. McLachlan.....	do.....	5,241.24
Patricia Maheux.....	do.....	5,241.24
Charlotte C. Bickett.....	do.....	4,770.06
John Philip Carlson.....	Minority counsel (July 1 to Sept. 15, 1964).....	3,910.15

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Rodney F. Moulton	Minority counsel (Sept. 16 to Dec. 31, 1964)	\$4,121.36
Raymond T. Collins	Minority professional staff member	8,157.96

FULL COMMITTEE EXPENSES, JULY 1, 1964 TO JAN. 2, 1965

(HON. WILLIAM L. DAWSON, CHAIRMAN)

Travel, publications, telephone, stationery supplies, etc.	\$1,910.30
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EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION SUBCOMMITTEE

(HON. WILLIAM L. DAWSON, CHAIRMAN)

Elmer W. Henderson	Counsel	\$10,822.99
Arthur Perlman	Investigator (July 1 to Dec. 30, 1964)	8,924.04
Louis I. Freed	Investigator	8,911.46
Barney A. Bradshaw	Research analyst (Oct. 15, 1964, to Jan. 2, 1965)	2,927.08
Francis J. Schwoerer	Staff member	6,140.56
Peter S. Barash	Assistant counsel	5,073.48
Veronica B. Johnson	Clerk	4,823.06
Mabel C. Baker	Stenographer (Sept. 7, 1964, to Jan. 2, 1965)	2,587.38
John L. Dodson	Clerical staff	2,718.58
Expenses		1,540.34
Total		54,468.97

MILITARY OPERATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE
(HON. CHET HOLIFIELD, CHAIRMAN)

Herbert Roback	Staff administrator	\$11,127.45
John Paul Ridgely	Investigator	7,143.68
Douglas G. Dahlin	Staff attorney	6,805.95
Daniel W. Fulmer	Staff attorney (Aug. 2, 1964, to Jan. 2, 1965)	4,957.74
Robert J. McElroy	Investigator	5,482.57
Catherine L. Koerberlein	Research assistant	5,165.10
Mollie Jo Hughes	Clerk-stenographer	4,823.06
Expenses		201.19
Total		45,706.74

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES SUBCOMMITTEE
(HON. JACK BROOKS, CHAIRMAN)

Ernest Cornish	Staff administrator	\$10,143.18
Baynard	Investigator	5,445.62
Daniel L. Power	Research assistant (July 1 to Oct. 3, 1964; Nov. 4, 1964, to Jan. 2, 1965)	3,956.61
William David Allred	Investigator	4,471.12
Roland J. Williams	Clerk	4,543.75
Irma Reel	Clerk-stenographer	3,986.77
Lynne Higginbotham	Expenses	347.84
Total		32,894.89

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE
(HON. L. H. FOUNTAIN, CHAIRMAN)

James R. Naughton	Counsel	\$10,011.77
Delphis C. Goldberg	Professional staff member	10,011.77
George O. Serini	Investigator	7,502.53
William Donald Gray	Research analyst	6,805.95
Eileen M. Anderson	Clerk-stenographer	4,823.06
Bebe B. Terry	do	4,537.68
Herbert B. Warburton	Minority Counsel, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1964	4,692.18
Expenses		225.63
Total		48,610.57

NATURAL RESOURCES AND POWER SUBCOMMITTEE
(HON. ROBERT E. JONES, CHAIRMAN)

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Phineas Indritz	Counsel	\$10,409.42
Sidney McClellan	Professional staff member	8,710.40
Harry V. Lerner	Assistant counsel (Sept. 1, 1964, to Jan. 2, 1965)	5,771.45
George L. Milstead	Investigator	5,975.55
Richard P. Crane, Jr.	Legal analyst (Oct. 13, 1964, to Jan. 2, 1965)	1,357.60
Catherine L. Hartke	Stenographer	4,823.06
Josephine Scheiber	Research analyst	3,872.78
Francine Shacter	Clerk-stenographer	3,872.78
Expenses		1,692.18
Total		46,485.22

FOREIGN OPERATIONS AND GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SUBCOMMITTEE (HON. JOHN E. MOSS, CHAIRMAN)

Samuel J. Archibald	Staff administrator	\$10,409.42
Vincent J. Augliere	Chief adviser	9,972.01
David Glick	Chief counsel	9,466.12
Jack Matteson	Chief investigator	8,894.71
Benny L. Kass	Assistant counsel	5,092.11
Heleen K. Beasley	Stenographer	4,823.06
Glenna G. Donat	Secretary	3,872.78
Dorrie Bosley	Clerical assistant (July 1 to Sept. 30, 1964)	1,143.84
Expenses		1,567.66
Total		55,841.71

LEGAL AND MONETARY AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE
(HON. DANTE B. FASCELL, CHAIRMAN)

M. Joseph Matan	Staff administrator	\$10,011.77
Charles Rothenberg	Counsel	9,229.52
Clara Katherine Armstrong	Clerical staff	4,313.71
Millicent Y. Myers	Stenographer	4,416.60
Expenses		151.47
Total		28,123.07

SPECIAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE (HON. CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER, CHAIRMAN)

Norman G. Cornish	Staff administrator (Oct. 26, 1964, to Jan. 2, 1965)	\$2,792.23
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures, H. Res. 80, H. Res. 615, H. Res. 833, 88th Congress		\$1,239,045.96
Amount of expenditures previously reported		777,694.21
Amount expended from Jan. 4, 1963, to June 30, 1964		777,694.21
Total amount expended from July 1, 1964, to Jan. 2, 1965		316,833.70
Balance unexpended as of Jan. 2, 1965		144,518.05

C. E. GALLAGHER,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION
JANUARY 12, 1965.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1 to December 31, 1964, inclusive, to-

gether with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Julian P. Langston	Chief clerk	\$10,999.98
Marjorie Savage	Assistant clerk	9,651.78
David S. Wolman	Personnel analyst	4,289.68
Louis Silverman	Assistant clerk	6,554.94
Mary F. Stolle	do	4,607.52

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....\$5,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....1,483.37
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964.....2,290.46

Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.....3,773.83

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1964.....1,226.17

OMAR BURLESON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
JANUARY 14, 1965.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1 to December 31, 1964, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Professional staff: Sidney L. McFarland	Professional staff director and engineering consultant	\$10,999.98
T. Richard Witmer	Counsel and consultant on national parks	10,743.72
John L. Taylor	Consultant on territorial and Indian affairs	10,743.72
Milton A. Pearl	Consultant on mining, minerals, and lands	10,743.72
Clerical staff: Nancy J. Arnold	Chief clerk	9,451.20
Dixie S. Barton	Clerk	5,102.28
Patricia Ann Murray	do	5,102.28
Virginia E. Bedsole	do	4,866.72
Patricia B. Freeman	do	4,499.76
Susan A. Whitener	do	4,224.41

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....\$80,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....40,450.92
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964.....7,915.87

Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.....48,366.79

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1964.....11,633.21

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

JANUARY 21, 1965.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the

following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1964, to December 31, 1964, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Clerical staff:		
W. E. Williamson	Clerk	\$11,000.00
Kenneth J. Painter	First assistant clerk	9,284.00
Marcella Fencil	Assistant clerk	5,508.00
Glenn L. Johnson	Printing editor	7,669.00
Joanne C. Neuland	Clerical assistant	4,548.00
Mildred H. Lang	do	4,548.00
Mary Ryan	do	4,548.00
Elsie M. Karpowich	do	4,548.00
Roy P. Wilkinson	Assistant clerk	4,308.00
Marion M. Burson	Staff assistant (minority)	9,969.00
Helen M. Dubino	Staff assistant (minority) (H. Res. 17 and H. Res. 588)	9,018.00
Professional staff:		
Andrew Stevenson	Expert	11,000.00
Kurt Borchardt	Legal counsel	11,000.00
William J. Dixon	Professional staff member	10,778.00
James M. Menger, Jr.	do	11,000.00
Additional temporary employees under H. Res. 17 and H. Res. 588:		
Gladys Johnson	Clerical assistant	5,361.00
William T. Denman III	Staff assistant (Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics)	6,871.00
John A. Canfield	Staff assistant (Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance) (to Aug. 15, 1964)	1,717.50
Clark Crocker de Schweinitz	Staff assistant (Subcommittee on Communications and Power) (to Aug. 31, 1964)	912.00
William W. Gauldin	Staff assistant (Subcommittee on Public Health and Safety)	5,909.00
Rosalee Ann Peterson	Minority clerical assistant (to Aug. 18, 1964)	795.44
Carolyn Sue Brown	Minority clerical assistant	3,616.00
Diana L. Dewey	Minority clerical assistant (from Aug. 24, 1964)	2,296.00
Lewis E. Berry, Jr.	Minority counsel	11,000.00
Charles L. Honey, Jr.	Staff assistant	6,132.00
Wallace L. Briscoe	Staff assistant (to Oct. 15, 1964)	4,005.00
Isaac Wilson, Jr.	Messenger (from July 1 to 31, 1964)	417.05
Patrick Westbrook Murphy	Messenger (from Aug. 1 to 31, 1964)	417.05
William Boyd Ward	do	417.05
Special Subcommittee on Investigations:		
Charles P. Howze, Jr.	Chief counsel	11,000.00
George W. Perry	Associate counsel	10,777.70
Herman Clay Beasley	Subcommittee chief clerk	9,194.94
Stuart C. Ross	Consultant	11,000.00
Zelig Robinson	Staff attorney (to Oct. 31, 1964)	4,580.92
Elizabeth G. Paola	Clerical assistant	4,547.67
Catherine C. McLees	do	4,457.67
Mary E. Bainbridge	Stenographer-clerk	4,188.49
Dorothy Dimpel Howze	do	4,188.49
Victoria Williams	Clerical assistant	4,188.49
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures, 1964		\$319,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported		110,958.04
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964		132,391.96
Total amount expended from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1964		243,350.00
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1964 (approximate)		75,650.00

OREN HARRIS,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

JANUARY 15, 1965.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1 to December 31, 1964, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Bess E. Dick	Staff director	\$10,999.98
William R. Foley	General counsel	10,999.98
Walter M. Besterman	Legislative assistant (to Sept. 15)	4,583.33
Murray Drabkin	Counsel	10,999.98
Stuart H. Johnson, Jr.	do	10,999.98
Garner J. Cline	Assistant counsel	7,955.84
William H. Copenhaver	do	8,305.86
Carrie Lou Allen	Clerical staff	4,993.62
Lorraine W. Beland	Clerical staff (from Aug. 7)	3,609.41
Anne J. Berger	Clerical staff	7,344.06
Gertrude C. Burak	do	5,544.23
Jane C. Caldwell	do	5,422.82
Frances F. Christy	do	6,320.16
Mary Demattels	Clerical staff (to Aug. 6)	731.07

SALARIES PAID PURSUANT TO H. RES. 36, H. RES. 100, H. RES. 587, AND H. RES. 833, 88TH CONG.

Appel, Leonard	Assistant counsel	\$9,428.94
Beland, Lorraine W.	Clerical staff (through Aug. 6, 1964)	902.35
Benn, Donald G.	Assistant counsel	6,935.94
Cors, Allan D.	Deputy associate counsel	5,204.94
Dobriansky, Lev E.	Consultant (Nov. 1 through Nov. 30, 1964)	1,502.99
Eisenberg, Roberta E.	Clerical staff	4,607.52
Fuchs, Herbert	Counsel (through Aug. 31, 1964)	3,498.16
Greenwald, Andrew E.	Clerical staff (through Aug. 28, 1964)	735.44
Haardt, Alma B.	Clerical staff	3,853.98
Hall, Patricia J.	do	3,634.49
Harkins, Kenneth J.	Special consultant (as of Aug. 14, 1964)	8,372.21
Jett, R. Frederick	Counsel	9,428.94
Kelemonick, Michael	Clerical staff	4,248.36
Lee, Charles R.	Messenger	2,995.86
Levy, Joseph M.	Clerical staff (through Oct. 31, 1964)	4,048.62
McGrady, Florence	Clerical staff	3,972.60
Marcus, Philip	Associate counsel	10,420.80
Meekins, Elizabeth G.	Clerical staff	4,607.52
Reast, Ann W.	Clerical staff (as of Aug. 12, 1964)	2,136.43
Rosen, Louis	Associate counsel	8,741.70
Shattuck, William P.	Counsel (through Aug. 31, 1964)	3,431.67
Toppins, Juanita	Clerical staff (through Sept. 15, 1964)	1,415.50
Zelenko, Benjamin L.	Assistant counsel	7,778.46

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$466,235.06
Amount of expenditures previously reported	284,474.04
Amount expended from July 1 through Dec. 31, 1964	113,735.84

Total amount expended from Jan. 4, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1964	398,209.88
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1964	68,025.18

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE TAXATION OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE, SALARIES PAID PURSUANT TO H. RES. 35, H. RES. 497, H. RES. 653, AND H. RES. 833, 88TH CONG.

Baskir, Lawrence M.	Counsel (as of Oct. 26, 1964)	\$1,553.59
Breslow, Jerome W.	Assistant counsel	5,570.03
Broussard, Gerald F.	Clerical staff	3,084.01

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE TAXATION OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE, SALARIES PAID PURSUANT TO H. RES. 35, H. RES. 497, H. RES. 653, AND H. RES. 833, 88TH CONG.—continued

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Cohen, Felice D.	Counsel (as of Nov. 16, 1964)	\$1,075.56
Cooley, Alford W.	Clerical staff (as of Oct. 1, 1964)	1,808.34
Durand, Gerard F.	Clerk (as of Nov. 1, 1964)	757.28
Faireloth, John W. F.	Counsel	7,512.37
Haik, Theodore, Jr.	Clerical staff (through Aug. 21, 1964)	768.39
James, Raymond K.	Clerical staff	4,096.64
Lane, Esther C.	do	3,634.49
McGrath, James P.	do	3,634.49
Melville, Robert F.	Senior economist (July 20 through Oct. 18, 1964)	4,689.62
Partridge, Anthony	Counsel (through Nov. 8, 1964)	6,744.63
Randazzo, Toni Marie	Clerical staff (through Aug. 17, 1964)	708.12
Rigler, Douglas V.	Clerical staff (through Sept. 4, 1964)	1,401.94
Spir, Linda E.	Clerical staff	2,814.45
Sutherland, David A.	Counsel	9,484.63
Toppins, Juanita	Clerical staff (as of Sept. 16, 1964)	1,981.70
Zeifman, Jerome	Counsel	7,512.37

Funds authorized or appropriated for subcommittee expenditures	\$355,277.98
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Amount of expenditures previously reported	200,948.36
Amount expended from July 1 through Dec. 31, 1964	70,610.78

Total amount expended from Jan. 4, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1964	271,559.14
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1964	83,718.84

FUNDS FOR PREPARATION OF UNITED STATES CODE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CODE, AND REVISION OF THE LAWS

A. Preparation of new edition of United States Code (no year):	
Unexpended balance June 30, 1964	\$437.52
Legislative Appropriation Act, 1965	150,000.00
Total	150,437.52
Expended July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964	13,859.68
Balance, Dec. 31, 1964	136,577.84
B. Preparation of new edition of District of Columbia Code:	
Unexpended balance, June 30, 1964	2,949.47
Legislative Appropriation Act, 1965	100,000.00
Total	102,949.47
Expended July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964	16,500.48
Balance, Dec. 31, 1964	86,448.99
C. Revision of the laws, 1964:	
Unexpended balance June 30, 1964	930.65
Expended July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964	149.81
Balance, Dec. 31, 1964	780.84
D. Revision of the laws, 1965:	
Legislative Appropriation Act, 1965	20,765.00
Expended July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964	11,031.98
Balance, Dec. 31, 1964	9,733.02

EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

DECEMBER 31, 1964.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from

July 1 to December 31, 1964, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
John M. Drewry.....	Chief counsel.....	\$10,999.98
Bernard J. Zinke.....	Counsel.....	10,607.76
Ned P. Everett.....	Assistant counsel.....	9,367.62
W. B. Winfield.....	Chief clerk.....	10,845.66
Frances P. Still.....	Assistant clerk.....	6,108.90
Ruth E. Brookshire.....	do.....	4,770.06
Edith W. Gordon.....	Secretary.....	4,770.06
Vera A. Barker.....	do.....	4,770.06
E. M. Tollefson.....	Minority clerk.....	5,788.02

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....\$37,500.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....23,482.28

Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964.....10,010.68

Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1963 to Dec. 31, 1964.....33,492.96

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1964.....4,007.04

H. C. BONNER,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE DECEMBER 31, 1964.

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1 to December 31, 1964, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Charles E. Johnson.....	Staff director.....	\$10,999.98
B. Benton Bray.....	Professional staff member.....	10,999.98
John H. Martiny.....	Counsel.....	10,999.98
William A. Irvine.....	Professional staff member.....	10,607.76
Lillian H. Hanninen.....	Assistant clerk.....	6,554.94
John B. Price.....	do.....	5,422.32
Lucy K. Daley.....	do.....	5,422.32
Elsie K. Thornton.....	Secretary.....	5,253.30
Barbara M. Wells.....	do.....	5,011.68
Blanche M. Simons.....	do.....	4,830.47

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....\$127,219.90

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....73,887.61

Amount expended from June 30 to Dec. 31, 1964.....34,971.41

Total amount expended from Feb. 27, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.....108,859.02

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1964.....18,360.88

TOM MURRAY,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

JANUARY 1, 1965.

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1 to December 31, 1964, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

played by it during the 6-month period from July 1 to December 31, 1964, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Standing committee:		
Richard J. Sullivan.....	Chief counsel.....	\$10,999.98
Joseph R. Brennan.....	Engineer-consultant.....	10,999.98
Clifton W. Enfield.....	Minority counsel.....	10,999.98
Edward J. McNeal.....	Staff director (as of Dec. 1, 1964).....	1,833.33
Stephen V. Feeley.....	Subcommittee clerk.....	7,778.46
Helen M. Dooley.....	Staff assistant.....	9,017.94
Helen A. Thompson.....	do.....	7,884.13
Dorothy A. Beam.....	do.....	6,666.00
Sterlyn B. Carroll.....	do.....	4,176.53
Florence C. Waters.....	Staff assistant (through Sept. 30, 1964).....	3,435.69

STANDING COMMITTEE—SALARIES PAID, JULY 1 THROUGH DEC. 31, 1964, PURSUANT TO H. RES. 236, H. RES. 566, AND H. RES. 833, 88TH CONG.

John A. O'Connor, Jr.....	Subcommittee clerk.....	\$5,909.88
William B. Short.....	do.....	5,909.88
Audrey G. Warren.....	do.....	5,909.88
James R. Phippard.....	Subcommittee clerk (through Aug. 31, 1964).....	2,106.72
Maurice B. Tobin.....	Subcommittee clerk (as of Sept. 15, 1964).....	3,680.43
Paul R. S. Yates.....	Minority staff assistant.....	7,922.46
Erla S. Youmans.....	do.....	5,458.91
Milton Weil.....	Staff assistant (through Nov. 26, 1964).....	5,952.42
Marina M. Gentilini.....	Staff assistant.....	4,258.08
Salig L. Bendit.....	Staff assistant (as of Nov. 1, 1964).....	1,501.92
Murray S. Pashkoff.....	Investigator.....	2,907.67
Randal C. Teague.....	Minority clerk.....	3,397.20
Flavil Q. Van Dyke, Jr.....	Minority clerical assistant.....	3,853.98
Martin Baker.....	Legislative assistant (through Aug. 20, 1964).....	550.91
Nancy R. Belter.....	Clerical assistant (through Aug. 31, 1964).....	1,061.32
M. Rae Olsen.....	Clerical assistant.....	1,918.86
John Williams.....	Clerical assistant (through Sept. 30, 1964).....	959.55
Charles R. O'Regan.....	Clerical assistant (as of Oct. 4, 1964).....	927.45

H. Res. 236.....\$110,000.00
H. Res. 566.....125,000.00
H. Res. 833.....7,823.91

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....242,823.91

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....159,681.78

Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964.....69,817.06

Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.....229,498.84

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1964.....13,325.07

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY PROGRAM—SALARIES PAID, JULY 1 THROUGH DEC. 31, 1964, PURSUANT TO H. RES. 236, H. RES. 566, AND H. RES. 833, 88TH CONG.

Walter R. May.....	Chief counsel.....	\$10,000.98
John P. Constandy.....	Assistant chief counsel.....	10,636.08
Robert L. May.....	Minority counsel.....	10,562.46
George H. Martin.....	Administrative assistant.....	9,562.62
John N. Dinsmore.....	Associate counsel.....	8,229.18
Salvatore J. D'Amico.....	do.....	8,064.89
John P. O'Hara.....	do.....	7,940.45
Robert G. Lawrence.....	do.....	7,025.09
Patrick J. Cunningham.....	do.....	4,439.94

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY PROGRAM—SALARIES PAID, JULY 1 THROUGH DEC. 31, 1964, PURSUANT TO H. RES. 236, H. RES. 566, AND H. RES. 833, 88TH CONG.—continued

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
George M. Kopecky.....	Chief investigator.....	\$10,047.84
Sherman S. Willse.....	Investigator.....	8,064.89
Richard A. Cordasco.....	do.....	7,512.37
Carl J. Lorenz, Jr.....	do.....	7,204.58
Edward J. Gilhooly.....	do.....	4,439.94
Kathryn M. Keeney.....	Chief clerk.....	5,349.18
Erwin Greenwald.....	Research assistant.....	4,776.12
Mildred E. Rupert.....	Staff assistant.....	4,374.06
Dolores K. Dougherty.....	do.....	4,242.36
Agnes M. GaNun.....	do.....	4,224.41
Sylvia H. Reppert.....	Minority staff assistant.....	4,146.60
Sara L. Vollett.....	Staff assistant.....	3,747.18
Shirley R. Knighten.....	do.....	3,464.52
Anna S. Rosch.....	do.....	2,711.99

H. Res. 236.....\$340,000.00
H. Res. 566.....325,000.00
H. Res. 833.....20,118.61

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....685,118.61

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....481,211.33

Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964.....167,109.42

Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.....648,320.75

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1964.....36,797.86

SELECT SUBCOMMITTEE ON REAL PROPERTY ACQUISITION—SALARIES PAID, JULY 1 THROUGH DEC. 31, 1964, PURSUANT TO H. RES. 237, H. RES. 609, AND H. RES. 833, 88TH CONG.

Ruth M. Heritage.....	Chief clerk (through July 31, 1964).....	\$1,362.40
Henry H. Krevor.....	Chief counsel.....	10,999.98
Robert J. Bolger.....	Minority counsel.....	10,562.46
Joe W. Ingram.....	Associate counsel.....	8,103.19
Thomas M. Stewart.....	do.....	7,512.37
Rosalyn P. Woodmansee.....	Staff assistant (as of Aug. 1, 1964).....	6,812.00
Dorothy S. Martin.....	Secretary.....	5,428.39
Ruth Butterworth.....	Minority staff assistant.....	5,078.15
Meriam R. Buckley.....	Staff assistant.....	4,511.76
Eloise Luckett.....	Staff assistant (as of Dec. 1, 1964).....	283.56

H. Res. 237.....\$125,000.00
H. Res. 609.....150,000.00
H. Res. 833.....8,661.92

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....283,661.92

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....177,609.39

Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964.....63,799.41

Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.....241,408.80

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1964.....42,253.12

CHARLES A. BUCKLEY,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

JANUARY 7, 1965.

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1 to December 31, 1964, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

gether with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
T. M. Carruthers.....	Counsel (P), standing committee.	\$8,393.46
Mary Spencer Forrest..	Assistant counsel (P).	5,909.58
Frank E. McCarthy.....	Minority counsel (P).	5,909.58
T. K. Leachman.....	Staff assistant (July 1 to Sept. 15, 1964).	1,346.25

HOWARD W. SMITH,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS JANUARY 5, 1965.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1964, to December 31, 1964, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Charles F. Ducander.....	Executive director and chief counsel.	\$10,999.98
John A. Carstarphen, Jr.	Chief clerk and counsel.	10,999.98
Philip B. Yeager.....	Counsel.....	10,999.98
Frank R. Hammill, Jr.	do.....	10,602.06
W. H. Boone.....	Chief technical consultant.	10,999.98
Mary Ann Robert.....	Secretary.....	4,739.88
Emily Dodson.....	do.....	4,535.70
Carol F. Rodgers.....	do.....	4,421.99
June C. Stafford.....	do.....	4,146.60
Elizabeth M. Fleming.....	do.....	4,146.60

INVESTIGATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

Richard P. Hines.....	Staff consultant.....	\$10,602.06
James E. Wilson.....	Technical consultant.	10,160.16
Peter A. Gerardi.....	do.....	10,160.16
Joseph M. Felton.....	Assistant counsel.....	4,739.88
Katherine V. Flanigan.	Assistant clerk.....	5,564.23
Denis C. Quigley.....	Publications clerk.....	2,984.10
Virginia Robison.....	Secretary.....	4,146.60
Elizabeth S. Kernan.....	Scientific research assistant.	5,349.18
Elizabeth A. Rothman.	Clerical assistant (to Aug. 21).	800.53
Patrick J. Mahoney.....	do.....	800.53
Philip Dickinson.....	Technical consultant (from Oct. 1).	4,500.69

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$325,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported..... 143,128.55

Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964..... 121,288.17

Total amount expended from Feb. 27, 1963 to Dec. 31, 1964..... 264,416.72

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1964..... 60,583.28

GEORGE P. MILLER,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES JANUARY 13, 1965.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the

following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1 to December 31, 1964, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

STANDING COMMITTEE

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Appell, Donald T.....	Chief investigator.....	\$9,823.62
Gittings, Helen M.....	Research analyst.....	5,828.23
Hitz, William.....	General counsel (transferred to standing committee Nov. 1, 1964).	3,666.66
Joray, Juliette P.....	Recording clerk.....	6,957.49
McNamara.....	Director.....	10,999.98
Francis J. Nagel, Isabel B.....	Secretary to counsel.....	4,607.52
Purdy, Rosella A.....	Secretary to general counsel.	5,641.74
Tavener, Frank S., Jr.	General counsel (July 1 to Oct. 21)	6,783.30
Turner, Anne D.....	Chief of files and reference service.	7,011.30
Veley, Lorraine N.....	Secretary to investigators.	4,638.01
Wheeler, William A.....	Investigator.....	8,907.43

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

Baldwin, Beatrice P.....	Clerk-typist.....	\$3,113.40
Bienvenu, Marcelle R.	Clerk-typist (July 1 to Aug. 14).	662.92
Broussard, V. Kenneth.	Clerk-typist (appointed Sept. 1, 1964).	1,613.84
Brown, Frances Rosalyn.	Information analyst (resigned Dec. 15, 1964).	2,864.67
Buglio, Theresa J.....	Clerk-typist (appointed Dec. 1, 1964).	455.88
Burke, Gerald F.....	Clerk-typist.....	3,189.84
Butler, Daniel.....	do.....	2,878.31
Collins, William R.	Editor.....	4,421.99
Cunningham, Annie.....	Information analyst.	4,776.12
Curl, Jean W.....	Clerk-stenographer.....	3,615.83
Doyle, Florence B.....	Clerk-typist.....	2,261.22
Edinger, Elizabeth L.	Editor.....	5,017.73
Ellsweig, Rochelle J.	Clerk-typist.....	2,187.66
Finn, Peter B.....	Clerk-typist (July 1 to Aug. 21).	768.39
Fivehouse, Cynthia.....	Clerk-stenographer (resigned Sept. 24, 1964).	803.32
Francis, Emily R.....	Information analyst.	2,878.31
Gaffney, Metje Q.....	Clerk-typist.....	2,261.22
Gallagher, James L.	Research analyst.....	5,629.56
Hague, Howard, Jr.....	Clerk-typist (July 1 to Aug. 21).	132.55
Hitz, William.....	Counsel (transferred to standing committee Nov. 1, 1964).	7,283.33
Holton, Katherine R.....	Research clerk.....	3,231.00
Huber, Walter B.....	Consultant.....	9,017.94
Jenkins, Penny P.....	Clerk-typist (July 1 to Aug. 21).	768.39
Kelly, Maura Patricia.	Research analyst.....	3,806.52
Kennedy, Jo B.....	Clerk-typist (July 1 to Oct. 31).	2,240.59
Koels, Evelyn M.....	Secretary to director.	4,421.99
McLaughlin, Carol E.	Clerk-typist.....	2,303.58
Manuel, Philip R.....	Investigator.....	5,349.18
Margetich, William.	do.....	4,793.88
Masumian, Alberta.	Secretary.....	5,253.30
Monts, Esther L.....	Clerk-stenographer.....	3,664.14
Muffley, David E., Jr.	Clerk-typist.....	3,195.72
Nittle, Alfred M.....	Counsel.....	9,172.68
Petersen, Neal H.....	Clerk-typist (July 1-31).	375.32
Pfaff, Alma D.....	Research clerk.....	3,242.70
Phillips, Katharine.....	Switchboard operator.	2,966.46
Randolph, Josephine S.	Research clerk.....	3,711.60
Riehl, Joseph, Jr.....	Clerk-typist (July 1 to Aug. 20).	753.32
Russell, Louis J.....	Investigator.....	7,172.82
Salathe, Doris R.....	Information analyst.	2,589.71
Stiles, Lela Mae.....	do.....	3,545.52
Sweany, Donald I.....	Research analyst.....	5,422.32
Valente, Mary M.....	Secretary.....	5,751.43
Vernor, Dorothy H.....	Clerk-stenographer.....	3,260.34
Walton, Stanley F.....	Clerk-typist.....	2,420.77
Wetterman, Neil E.....	Investigator.....	6,011.63
Wheeler, Billie.....	Clerk-stenographer.....	2,282.40

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$678,195.86

Amount of expenditures previously reported..... 470,790.73

Amount expended from July 1, 1964, to Jan. 3, 1965..... \$183,406.63

Total amount expended from Jan. 4, 1963, to Jan. 3, 1965..... 654,197.36

Balance unexpended as of Jan. 3, 1965..... 23,998.50

E. E. WILLIS,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

JANUARY 15, 1965.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1 to December 31, 1964, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Oliver E. Meadows.....	Staff director (P).....	\$10,999.98
Edwin B. Patterson.....	Counsel (P).....	10,999.98
John R. Holden.....	Professional staff member (P).	9,423.36
Billy E. Kirby.....	Professional aid (P).	8,064.89
George W. Fisher.....	Clerk (C).....	10,999.98
Helen A. Biondi.....	Assistant clerk (C).....	6,267.36
Carol A. Davis.....	Clerk-stenographer (C).	5,873.34
Alice V. Matthews.....	do.....	5,132.47
George J. Turner.....	Assistant clerk (C).....	5,132.47
Investigative staff:		
Adin M. Downer.....	Staff member.....	8,377.07
Wilma Jean Johnson.....	Clerk-stenographer.....	4,368.07
Ann L. Loupot.....	do.....	834.11
Leila W. Osborne.....	do.....	3,830.22
Sharon L. Wright.....	do.....	834.11
Susan J. McNeill.....	do.....	234.05
John E. Miller.....	Clerk-messenger.....	417.05
Joan Phyllis Orringer.....	Clerk-stenographer.....	1,765.51
David C. Thomas, Jr.	Clerk-typist.....	2,085.25
Philip E. Howard.....	Investigator.....	1,220.39

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$145,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported..... 83,851.77

Amount expended from July 1, to Dec. 31, 1964..... 39,965.44

Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1963, to December 31, 1964..... 123,817.21

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1964..... 21,182.79

OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

JANUARY 10, 1965.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1 to December 31, 1964, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Leo H. Irwin.....	Chief counsel (C).....	\$10,999.98
William H. Quealy.....	Minority counsel (P).	10,999.98
John M. Martin, Jr.....	Assistant chief counsel (P).	10,999.98

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Lincoln Arnold.....	Professional assistant (P).....	\$1,550.24
John P. Baker.....	do.....	8,841.18
Thomas P. Kerester.....	do.....	8,813.52
Florence Burkett.....	Staff assistant (C).....	4,290.24
Virginia Butler.....	do.....	5,660.04
William Byrd.....	do.....	2,790.12
Mary K. Daniel.....	do.....	3,563.28
Grace Kagan.....	do.....	5,660.04
Jane Kendall.....	do.....	6,138.24
Max Mehlburger.....	do.....	3,972.60
Elizabeth Price.....	do.....	3,836.16
Martha Sue Rifter.....	do.....	3,942.96
Dolores Rogers.....	do.....	3,753.12
Gloria Shaver.....	do.....	5,180.82
Eileen Sonnett.....	do.....	4,745.88
Susan Taylor.....	do.....	6,437.58
Irene Wade.....	do.....	5,229.24
David West.....	do.....	5,489.34
Hughlon Greene.....	Document clerk (C).....	3,931.08
Walter Little.....	do.....	3,931.08

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	\$12,500.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	3,433.95
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964.....	3,531.51
Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1964.....	6,965.46
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1964.....	5,534.54

WILBUR D. MILLS,
Chairman.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION JANUARY 22, 1965.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1 to December 31, 1964, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Harold J. Warren.....	Clerk and counsel.....	\$10,295.03
Edward Hart.....	Professional staff member.....	9,651.78
George T. Ault.....	do.....	7,172.82
Edward O. McCue III.....	Professional staff member (through Nov. 13, 1964).....	4,843.37
Janice M. Maguire.....	Secretary.....	3,616.69
Susan Talbot.....	Secretary (through Aug. 31, 1964).....	861.29
Patricia Ann Terry.....	Assistant research clerk (Aug. 1-31, 1964).....	430.64
Prudence Mahaffey.....	Secretary-clerk-typist (through July 7, 1964).....	93.47

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	\$65,000.00
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31.....	37,009.90
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1964.....	27,990.10

WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY POLICY

JANUARY 13, 1965.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the

following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1 to December 31, 1964, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Edward M. O'Connor.....	Staff director.....	\$10,999.98

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	\$20,000.00
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31.....	10,999.98

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1964..... 9,000.02

MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN,
Chairman.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION

JANUARY 15, 1965.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1964, to January 1, 1965, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Colin F. Stam.....	Chief of staff (retired July 31, 1964).....	\$1,833.33
L. N. Woodworth.....	Chief of staff.....	10,984.65
Nicholas A. Tomasulo.....	Attorney.....	10,182.65
Lincoln Arnold.....	do.....	9,166.65
G. D. Chestene.....	Corporation auditor.....	10,036.56
James H. Symons.....	Statistical analyst.....	9,969.18
Robert R. Smyers.....	Attorney.....	9,929.82
Grace T. Gunn.....	Statistical analyst.....	9,194.94
Robert J. Moody.....	Attorney.....	8,163.42
James M. LaMarche.....	Administrative assistant.....	7,338.60
Harrison B. McCawley.....	Attorney.....	6,742.97
Joseph E. Fink.....	Statistical clerk.....	6,508.01
Carl A. Nordberg.....	Attorney.....	4,354.32
Anastasia F. Connaughton.....	Statistical clerk.....	6,508.01
Cleo H. Fonell.....	Secretary.....	4,427.94
Blanche F. Nagro.....	do.....	3,960.78
Joanne B. McDermott.....	do.....	3,723.48
Jacqueline S. Pfeiffer.....	do.....	3,397.20
Ila Coe.....	do.....	3,036.96
Jane M. Matthews.....	do.....	3,036.96
Nicki Rae Fairfax.....	do.....	2,878.31
Gloria J. McCabe.....	do.....	2,878.31
Mildred Feldt.....	do.....	2,688.71
Betty L. Balkum.....	do.....	2,642.10
Contract personnel:		
P. W. Meekins.....	Tax consultant.....	4,500.00
Russell M. Oram.....	do.....	4,450.00

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	\$344,440.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported (Jan. 1 to June 30, 1964).....	139,709.29
Amount expended from July 1, to Dec. 31, 1964.....	152,533.86

Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1964, to Jan. 1, 1965..... 292,243.15

Balance unexpended as of Jan. 1, 1965..... 52,196.85

HARRY F. BYRD,
Chairman.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT RESEARCH JANUARY 2, 1965.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of

the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1 to December 31, 1964, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Robert L. Hopper.....	Staff director.....	\$10,999.98
Micah H. Naftalin.....	Deputy staff director and counsel (July 1 to Oct. 18).....	5,112.47
Stephen P. Strickland.....	Chief clerk.....	8,297.30
William B. Farrington.....	Science director (July 1 to Oct. 31).....	7,230.44
R. Evelyn Alvis.....	Secretary.....	3,260.34
David G. Battle.....	Staff assistant (July 1 to Dec. 15).....	7,478.13
Elizabeth B. Bedell.....	Assistant clerk.....	4,452.32
Salig L. Bendit.....	Staff assistant (July 1 to Oct. 31).....	4,162.60
Donald P. Cole.....	Staff assistant (July 1 to Sept. 23).....	2,313.72
Davis O. Couch.....	Clerical assistant (July 1 to Oct. 31).....	1,989.40
Bertha L. Davison.....	Research assistant (July 1 to Dec. 15).....	2,988.65
Walter L. Fitzpatrick, Jr.....	Staff assistant.....	8,297.30
Mary P. Flanagan.....	Secretary.....	3,836.16
Edward T. Fogo.....	Staff assistant.....	8,297.30
Frances M. Geddes.....	Secretary.....	3,836.16
Zel M. Lipsen.....	Staff assistant.....	5,017.73
Rowena G. Lovette.....	Administrative assistant.....	4,531.30
Edna Ruth McNutt.....	Clerical assistant (July 1 to Aug. 31).....	716.98
Annette K. Murray.....	Staff assistant.....	5,017.73
George Norris, Jr.....	Assistant counsel.....	8,157.96
Mary Belle Osborne.....	Secretary.....	3,942.96
Helen C. Pigott.....	Administrative assistant.....	4,531.30
Russell Saville.....	Staff assistant.....	5,017.73
Leo S. Tonkin.....	Assistant counsel.....	6,871.38
Sue G. Jennings.....	Secretary (Aug. 26 to Dec. 31).....	1,867.17
Allie James Quinn.....	Staff assistant (Oct. 1 to Dec. 31).....	3,441.41
Donald F. Bent.....	Staff assistant (July 1 to July 31).....	1,000.20
Mary P. Allen.....	Staff assistant.....	6,871.38
Catherine S. Cash.....	Secretary (Oct. 1 to Dec. 31).....	1,650.82
Carl E. Moore.....	Staff assistant (Sept. 15 to Dec. 31).....	3,846.32
Harry L. Selden.....	Editorial director (Sept. 1 to Dec. 31).....	8,897.94

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	\$573,881.04
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	140,545.34
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1964.....	179,025.21

Total amount expended from Sept. 11, 1963, to Dec. 13, 1964..... 319,570.55

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1964..... 254,310.45

¹ Original appropriation, \$553,000; supplemental, \$20,881.04.

CARL ELLIOTT,
Chairman.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS JANUARY 18, 1965.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from

July 1 to December 31, 1964, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Justinus Gould.....	Counsel.....	\$9,651.78
Marsha Y. Darrah.....	Research analyst.....	2,332.04
Sarah L. Cox.....	Secretary.....	3,397.20
Myrtle Ruth Foutch.....	Clerk.....	4,487.82
Gertrude M. Dean.....	Secretary.....	518.90
Astrid E. Gram.....	do.....	3,759.05
Helen C. Hitz.....	do.....	4,140.61
Bryan H. Jacques.....	Staff director.....	10,999.98
Sylvia U. Keel.....	Secretary.....	4,140.61
Maxine La Cava.....	do.....	1,698.60
B. C. William.....	Consultant.....	1,678.38
Eugene W. Loehl.....	Assistant minority counsel.....	3,046.80
Barbara Wright McConnell.....	Secretary.....	6,671.94
Richard L. Mitchell.....	General counsel.....	10,999.98
Charles E. O'Connor.....	Counsel.....	9,651.78
Harry Olsher.....	Consultant.....	10,840.02
Dorothy M. Perdue.....	Secretary.....	3,638.44
Gregg R. Potvin.....	Counsel.....	10,295.08
William H. Reddig.....	Research analyst.....	5,629.56
Henry A. Robinson.....	Counsel.....	8,813.53
JoAnn L. Sloane.....	Research analyst.....	1,166.02
Andrey R. Smith.....	do.....	4,830.47
Penelope Walcott.....	Secretary.....	4,140.61
John J. Williams.....	Minority counsel.....	6,876.77
Ralph Moody.....	Research analyst (July and August).....	760.80
James J. Saxon, Jr.....	do.....	557.92
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....		\$543,181.50
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....		348,182.20
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec 31, 1964.....		143,118.20
Total amount expended from Jan. 4, 1963 to Dec. 31, 1964.....		491,300.40
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1964.....		51,881.10

JOE L. EVINS,
Chairman.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1964

JANUARY 15, 1965.

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the period from August 1, 1964, to January 2, 1965, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
John Warren McGarry.....	Chief counsel (contract).....	\$7,000.00
Hal Gerber.....	Associate counsel (contract).....	7,000.00
Charles W. Halleck.....	Minority counsel (contract).....	5,000.00
Ruth M. Heritage.....	Chief clerk (appointed Aug. 1, 1964).....	6,902.83
Barbara H. Bourgeois.....	Secretary (appointed Sept. 1, 1964).....	2,336.37
Mildred R. Basinger.....	Secretary (appointed Dec. 1, 1964).....	503.23

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$35,000.00

Amount expended from Aug. 1, 1964, to Jan. 2, 1965..... \$29,631.71

Balance unexpended as of Jan. 2, 1965..... \$5,368.29

Not including current obligations for which bills have not been received.

CLIFFORD DAVIS,
Chairman.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

450. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated May 21, 1964, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on an interim report on Rahway River, N.J., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, U.S. Senate, adopted September 14, 1955. It is in full response to an item in the Flood Control Act approved June 30, 1948 (H. Doc. No. 67); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with two illustrations.

451. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated July 1, 1964, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on an interim report on Honokahau Harbor, Hawaii, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved May 17, 1950 (H. Doc. No. 68); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with 11 illustrations.

452. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting report of the actions taken by Federal agencies relative to the 1964 amendments to the Alaska Omnibus Act for period August 16, 1964, through December 31, 1964, pursuant to section 7 of Public Law 88-451; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

453. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a quarterly report of the number of officers assigned or detailed to permanent duty in the executive part of the Department of the Air Force at the seat of government as of the end of the second quarter of fiscal year 1965, pursuant to section 8031(c), title 10, United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

454. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend certain criminal laws applicable to the District of Columbia, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

455. A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation, entitled "A bill to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to furnish discharge gratuities to persons released from imprisonment"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

456. A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation, entitled "A bill to amend the act entitled 'An act to authorize the District of Columbia government to establish an Office of Civil Defense, and for other purposes'; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

457. A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to furnish cash gratuities to needy patients of the Glenn Dale Hospital"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

458. A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of

Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to pay expenses of members of the Metropolitan Police Department for attending pistol matches"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

459. A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the appropriation for the District of Columbia of expenses in case of emergency"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

460. A letter from the Chairman, District of Columbia Armory Board, transmitting the 17th Annual Report and Financial Statements of the Armory Board and the 7th Annual Report and Financial Statements of the District of Columbia Stadium for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1964, pursuant to Public Laws 80-605 as amended and 85-300 as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

461. A letter from the president, Potomac Electric Power Co. transmitting a copy of a balance sheet of the company as of December 31, 1964, pursuant to paragraph 14, section 6 of 37 Stat. 979; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

462. A letter from the vice president, the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. transmitting a statement of receipts and expenditures of the company for the year 1964, pursuant to chapter 1628, acts of Congress 1904, and a comparative general balance sheet; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

463. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the January 1965 report pertaining to fair labor standards in employment in and affecting interstate commerce, pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

464. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation, entitled "A bill to authorize checks to be drawn in favor of banking organizations for the credit of a person's account, under certain conditions"; to the Committee on Government Operations.

465. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, a report on unnecessary costs incurred because obsolete weight design goal was used for the design, integration, and test of Nimbus spacecraft by the Goddard Space Flight Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

466. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on overstated requirements for replacement of high-endurance vessels, eastern area, U.S. Coast Guard, Treasury Department; to the Committee on Government Operations.

467. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on planned disposals of needed automotive repair parts, Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

468. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unnecessary transportation costs incurred because available Government-owned containers were not used for the movement of household goods, Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

469. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unnecessary costs resulting from excessive dental services to hospital patients at general hospitals, Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

470. A letter from the Chairman, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, transmitting the sixth annual report, pursuant to Public Law 86-380; to the Committee on Government Operations.

471. A letter from the Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting copies of the final valuations of properties of certain carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, pursuant to section 19a of the act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

472. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to give the Federal Communications Commission authority to prescribe regulations for the manufacture, import, sale, shipment, or use of devices which cause harmful interference to radio reception"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

473. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend section 1391 of title 28 of the United States Code relating to venue"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

474. A letter from the Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, transmitting the first report on progress, pursuant to 78 Stat. 481; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

475. A letter from the Governor, Canal Zone Government, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to regulate archeological exploration in the Canal Zone"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

476. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Legislative Affairs, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report with respect to certain civilian positions during calendar year 1964 established by section 1851, title 10, United States Code, pursuant to section 1582 of the act; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

477. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for a flat fee for services performed in connection with the arrival in, or departure from, the United States of a private aircraft or private vessel, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

478. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting the annual report for 1964 of the Commission, pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 3912. A bill to limit the purposes for which funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare may be used; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 3913. A bill for the relief of Licking Valley Local School District, Licking County, Ohio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3914. A bill to provide direct aid to the States and territories for educational purposes only for the benefit of the taxpayers and local governments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3915. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize and facilitate the deduction from gross income by teachers of the expenses of education (including certain travel) undertaken by them, and to provide a uniform method of proving entitlement to such deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARING:

H.R. 3916. A bill to repeal the cabaret tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3917. A bill to amend titles I and XVI of the Social Security Act to liberalize the

Federal-State programs of health care for the aged by authorizing any State to provide medical assistance for the aged to individuals eligible therefor (and assist in providing health care for other aged individuals) under voluntary private health insurance plans, and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax incentives to encourage prepayment health insurance for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 3918. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Hudson Highlands National Scenic Riverway in the State of New York, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BRADEMANS:

H.R. 3919. A bill to strengthen the educational resources of our colleges and universities and to provide financial assistance for students in postsecondary and higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BURTON of Utah:

H.R. 3920. A bill to amend titles I and XVI of the Social Security Act to liberalize the Federal-State programs of health care for the aged by authorizing any State to provide medical assistance for the aged to individuals eligible therefor (and assist in providing health care for other aged individuals) under voluntary private health insurance plans, and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax incentives to encourage prepayment health insurance for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLEVELAND (by request):

H.R. 3921. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide an addition to the reserve for bad debts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CORMAN:

H.R. 3922. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3923. A bill to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional Federal financial participation in the Federal-State public assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DANIELS:

H.R. 3924. A bill to repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and section 705(b) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 and to amend the first proviso of section 8(a)(3) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H.R. 3925. A bill to amend section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to prohibit the furnishing of economic assistance to any country which does not grant to the United States most-favored-nation treatment with respect to the admission of our exports; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 3926. A bill to establish a U.S. Trading Corporation to meet the challenge of attempted Soviet penetration of world markets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 3927. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to initiate with the several States a cooperative program for the conservation, development, and enhancement of the Nation's anadromous fish, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee:

H.R. 3928. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to provide that button blanks, regardless of state of finish, shall

be subject to the same duty as buttons; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ERLÉNBERG:

H.R. 3929. A bill to amend titles I and XVI of the Social Security Act to liberalize the Federal-State programs of health care for the aged by authorizing any State to provide medical assistance for the aged to individuals eligible therefor (and assist in providing health care for other aged individuals) under voluntary private health insurance plans, and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax incentives to encourage prepayment health insurance for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 3930. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional \$3,000 exemption from income tax for amounts received as retirement annuities or pensions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 3931. A bill to authorize a study of methods of helping to provide financial assistance to victims of future flood disasters; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 3932. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to permit the naturalization as citizens of the United States of persons over 50 years of age who have been living in the United States for periods totaling at least 20 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAY:

H.R. 3933. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to make a preliminary survey of the proposed George Rogers Clark Recreation Way within and adjacent to the Shawnee National Forest in the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 3934. A bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act so as to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 3935. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to make certain Spanish-American War veterans eligible for pensions; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFIN:

H.R. 3936. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an income tax credit to an individual taxpayer for tuition and fees paid to an institution of higher education, and to allow a tax credit to all taxpayers for charitable contributions to institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOLLAND:

H.R. 3937. A bill to provide annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund in additional cases for certain widows and widowers by eliminating the required period of marriage; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 3938. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act for the purpose of prohibiting certain sales below cost; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 3939. A bill to repeal the excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H.R. 3940. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to award posthumously a Congressional Medal of Honor to John Fitzgerald Kennedy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 3941. A bill to repeal the Federal taxes on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations, luggage and handbags, general telephone service, general admissions, transportation of persons by air, and safe deposit boxes, effective for period after March 31, 1965; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3942. A bill to permit an individual to obtain coverage under title II of the Social Security Act on the basis of service which was not covered employment at the time it was performed, if service of that type has since become covered employment and such individual makes payment of the applicable social security taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McFALL:

H.R. 3943. A bill to allow credit or refund of gift tax erroneously paid by reason of treating nontaxable divisions of community property as gifts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARTIN of Nebraska:

H.R. 3944. A bill to limit jurisdiction of Federal courts in reapportionment cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATHIAS:

H.R. 3945. A bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act so as to provide further for the prevention of accidents; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MOORHEAD:

H.R. 3946. A bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act so as to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. OLSEN of Montana:

H.R. 3947. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to make certain medical institutions and hospitals engaged primarily in furnishing domiciliary care eligible for donations of surplus property; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 3948. A bill to provide for a national cemetery in every State; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 3949. A bill to provide that retired Federal officers and employees shall not be required to pay any fee for admission to national parks, forests, and monuments; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 3950. A bill to amend section 18 of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide free transportation on any railroad carrier subject to that act for individuals receiving pensions or annuities under that act, and for their dependents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 3951. A bill to amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 with respect to the applicability of benefits under such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 3952. A bill to amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 to authorize the issuance of subpoenas by the U.S. Civil Service Commission in connection with hearings under such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 3953. A bill to amend chapter 71 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that the right of a veteran to appeal to the U.S. district court from the decisions of the Board of Veterans' Appeals in compensation and pension claims shall not be abrogated; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 3954. A bill to amend the act prohibiting fishing in the territorial waters of the United States by vessels other than vessels of the United States in order to expand the definition of the term "fisheries"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 3955. A bill to make clear that fishermen's organizations, regardless of their technical legal status, have a voice in the ex-vessel sale of fish or other aquatic products on which the livelihood of their members depends; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 3956. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to provide for the duty-free entry of certain kinds of limestone; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REDLIN:

H.R. 3957. A bill to authorize establishment of the Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, N. Dak., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RIVERS of Alaska:

H.R. 3958. A bill to amend the act of August 9, 1955; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ROONEY of New York:

H.R. 3959. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide annuities for additional personnel engaged in hazardous occupations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H.R. 3960. A bill to promote economic growth by supporting State and regional centers to place the findings of science usefully in the hands of American enterprise; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 3961. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 3962. A bill to establish a new program of loans to be made from a revolving fund by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to assist in the provision and rehabilitation of housing for middle-income families; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 3963. A bill to amend title II of the National Housing Act to provide Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance for individuals purchasing dwelling units in cooperative housing projects in the same way that such insurance is provided for individuals purchasing other single-family residences; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 3964. A bill to amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to prohibit the construction of luxury housing in the redevelopment of urban renewal areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 3965. A bill to amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to require the establishment of more effective procedures for the relocation of individuals, families, and business concerns from the area of urban renewal projects; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 3966. A bill to amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to provide that individuals, families, and business concerns displaced by an urban renewal project shall have a priority of opportunity to relocate in the project area after its redevelopment; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 3967. A bill to amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to provide more adequate relocation payments for individuals, families, and business concerns displaced from urban renewal areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 3968. A bill to amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to remove the existing 15 percent limit on the amount of assistance which may be provided thereunder for low-rent public housing in any one State; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 3969. A bill to amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to remove the existing dollar limit on the amount of annual contributions which may be contracted for by the Public Housing Administration to assist low-rent public housing; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 3970. A bill to amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to increase by \$1,000 per room the statutory limit on the cost of a low-rent housing project; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 3971. A bill to amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to permit occupants of dwelling units in low-rent public housing projects to purchase such units; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 3972. A bill to amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to provide that a tenant in a low-rent public housing project may not be evicted therefrom without a public hearing; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 3973. A bill to repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act so as to protect the rights of employees and employers, in industries affecting commerce, to enter into union shop agreements; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 3974. A bill to amend section 203 of the Social Security Act to provide that the amount of an individual's medical, dental, and related expenses shall be subtracted from his outside earnings before determining under such section the amount of any reduction in his benefits by reason of such earnings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3975. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require the owner of an apartment building or other multifamily structure to establish and utilize a repair, replacement, and maintenance reserve as a condition of the allowance of a depreciation deduction with respect to such structure; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER:

H.R. 3976. A bill to amend the act of July 26, 1956, to authorize the Muscatine Bridge Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the city of Muscatine, Iowa, and the town of Drury, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SHIPLEY:

H.R. 3977. A bill to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. STALBAUM:

H.R. 3978. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to protect the public from unsanitary milk and milk products shipped in interstate commerce, without unduly burdening such commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 3979. A bill providing for the distribution and viewing within the United States of the film "Years of Lightning, Day of Drums" prepared by the U.S. Information Agency on the late President Kennedy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WATSON:

H.R. 3980. A bill to provide for the retirement of the public debt; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 3981. A bill relating to rates of postage on certain materials for blind persons; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 3982. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer who is permanently and totally disabled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3983. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income dislocation allowances received by members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3984. A bill to prohibit the importation into the United States of flags of the United States manufactured in foreign countries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3985. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize and facilitate the deduction from gross income by teachers of the expenses of education (including certain travel) undertaken by them, and to provide a uniform method of proving entitlement to such deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H.R. 3986. A bill to provide for the settlement of claims resulting from overpressures generated by U.S. aircraft; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 3987. A bill to amend the National School Lunch Act in order to extend the provisions of that act to institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H.R. 3988. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to establish the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, to provide grants for research and development, to increase grants for construction of municipal sewage treatment works, to authorize the establishment of standards of water quality to aid in preventing, controlling, and abating pollution of interstate waters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 3989. A bill to extend to 30 days the time for filing petitions for removal of civil actions from State to Federal courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3990. A bill to amend section 1871 of title 28, United States Code, to increase the per diem and subsistence, and limit mileage allowances of grand and petit jurors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3991. A bill relating to the retirement of judges of the territorial district courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3992. A bill to amend section 753(f) of title 28, United States Code, relating to transcripts furnished by court reporters for the district courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3993. A bill to authorize the issuance of certificates of citizenship in the Canal Zone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3994. A bill to remove the present \$5,000 limitation which prevents the Secretary of the Air Force from settling and paying certain claims arising out of the crash of a U.S. aircraft at Wichita, Kans.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3995. A bill to transfer certain functions to the Secretary of the Treasury, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3996. A bill to amend provisions of law relating to the settlement of admiralty claims; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3997. A bill to amend section 753(b) of title 28, United States Code, to provide for the recording of proceedings in the U.S. district courts by means of electronic sound recording as well as by shorthand or mechanical means; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3998. A bill to increase the fees of jury commissioners in the U.S. district courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3999. A bill to provide the same life tenure and retirement rights for judges hereafter appointed to the U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico as the judges of all other U.S. district courts now have; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 4000. A bill to amend the Federal Firearms Act, as amended, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to relieve applicants from certain provisions of the act if he determines that the granting of relief would not be contrary to the public interest, and that the applicant would not be likely to conduct his operations in an unlawful manner; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FALLON:

H.R. 4001. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to require standards for controlling the emission of pollutants from gasoline-powered or diesel-powered vehicles, to establish a Federal Air Pollution Control Laboratory, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.R. 4002. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require the Civil Aeronautics Board to enforce the duty imposed

on each carrier to provide adequate services in connection with the transportation authorized by its certificate of public convenience and necessity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.R. 4003. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend for 2 additional years the present provisions permitting the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 4004. A bill to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MARSH (by request):

H.R. 4005. A bill to fix the boundary of Shenandoah National Park in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mrs. MAY:

H.R. 4006. A bill to make permanent the operation of the National Wool Act of 1954 as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. NELSEN:

H.R. 4007. A bill to regulate the labeling and advertising of cigarettes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 4008. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that a survivor annuitant shall not lose his or her annuity by reason of a marriage or remarriage which occurs after attainment of age 62; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 4009. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide that a survivor annuitant spouse under such act shall not lose the survivor annuity by reason of remarriage after attainment of age 62; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 4010. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that a widow shall not lose her entitlement to benefits under that title by reason of a remarriage which occurs after she attains age 62; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. POAGE:

H.R. 4011. A bill to extend the operation of the National Wool Act of 1954, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. REDLIN:

H.R. 4012. A bill to encourage physicians and dentists who have received student loans under programs established pursuant to title 7 of the Public Health Service Act to practice their professions in areas having a shortage of physicians or dentists; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 4013. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to increase the minimum amount of the monthly insurance benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4014. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that full benefits (when based upon attainment of retirement age) will be payable to both men and women at age 60; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4015. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual may qualify for disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze with only four quarters of coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina:

H.R. 4016. A bill to authorize appropriations during fiscal year 1966 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels, and research, development, test, and evaluation, for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H.R. 4017. A bill to designate the Veterans' Administration center at Bonham, Tex., as the Sam Rayburn Memorial Veterans Center; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H.R. 4018. A bill to amend the Small Business Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 4019. A bill to amend section 204 of the War Claims Act of 1948 to permit adjudication of the claims of additional persons for certain World War II losses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 4020. A bill to reduce the price at which feed grain may be sold by the Commodity Credit Corporation in acute distress areas and major disaster areas; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 4021. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to permit the issuance of marketing orders for onions for canning or freezing; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.R. 4022. A bill to supplement the National Air Museum of the Smithsonian Institution with a National Transportation Museum in order to make the complete history of transportation available for the benefit of the people of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 4023. A bill to authorize and direct the Architect of the Capitol to construct the third Library of Congress building in square 732 in the District of Columbia, and to provide that such building shall be designated "The President James Madison Memorial Library"; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. GATHINGS:

H.J. Res. 258. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the apportionment of districts from which members of a State legislature or members of governing bodies of subordinate State units are to be elected; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRIFFIN:

H.J. Res. 259. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALEY:

H.J. Res. 260. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H.J. Res. 261. Joint resolution limiting the height of certain radio and television antenna towers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H.J. Res. 262. Joint resolution to provide for a conference consisting of Federal, State, and local officials, and members of public and private groups or organizations to consider and propose methods of, and to coordinate action for, combating the traffic in obscene matters and materials; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARTIN of Nebraska:

H.J. Res. 263. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATHIAS:

H.J. Res. 264. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the selection of a new Vice President whenever there is a vacancy in the office of

Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RANDALL:

H.J. Res. 265. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to succession to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency and to cases where the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATSON:

H.J. Res. 266. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations shall not exceed revenues of the United States, except in time of war or national emergency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 267. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide a method for nominating and electing judges of the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRADEMAM:

H. Con. Res. 149. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

H. Con. Res. 150. Concurrent resolution for establishment of a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CONTE:

H. Con. Res. 151. Concurrent resolution authorizing a study of the organization and operation of the Congress, and establishing a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FARBERSTEIN:

H. Con. Res. 152. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FLYNT:

H. Con. Res. 153. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing as a House document of the tributes by Members of Congress to the life, character, and public service of the late Sir Winston Churchill; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FRASER:

H. Con. Res. 154. Concurrent resolution authorizing a study of the organization and operation of the Congress, and establishing a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H. Con. Res. 155. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Ethics in the legislative Government; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H. Con. Res. 156. Concurrent resolution to provide for the U.S. Information Agency film of the late President John F. Kennedy to be shown in the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. OLSEN of Montana:

H. Con. Res. 157. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress on increasing the authorized bed capacity for all Veterans' Administration hospitals; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona:

H. Con. Res. 158. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. Con. Res. 159. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President should instruct the U.S. mission to the United Nations to bring the Baltic States question before that body with a view to the liberation of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia from Soviet occupation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SKUBITZ:

H. Con. Res. 160. Concurrent resolution providing for one General Expenditure Au-

thorization Act for each fiscal year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H. Con. Res. 161. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TOLL:

H. Con. Res. 162. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress that the U.S. mission to the United Nations should seek the adoption by the United Nations of a resolution condemning the recent manifestations of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 163. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to recent manifestations of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union, and calling upon the Soviet Union to guarantee human rights; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WALKER of New Mexico:

H. Con. Res. 164. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress on increasing the bed capacity for all Veterans' Administration hospitals; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota:

H. Res. 150. Resolution to prohibit the Civil Aeronautics Board from discontinuing service by local service airlines until after a thorough review by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BONNER:

H. Res. 151. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to conduct certain studies and investigations; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 152. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the studies and investigations authorized by H. Res. 151; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. CEDERBERG:

H. Res. 153. Resolution providing for a review of the needs for local airline service by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. STAFFORD:

H. Res. 154. Resolution to set national policies for local airline service; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FRASER:

H. Res. 155. Resolution to set national policies for local airline service; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RUMSFELD:

H. Res. 156. Resolution to amend rule XXVIII of the rules of the House to permit 1 hour of debate on a motion to agree or disagree to a conference report; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HARDY:

H. Res. 157. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the operation of hospital facilities by the departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

H. Res. 158. Resolution to set national policies for local airline service; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. COLMER:

H. Res. 159. Resolution providing for consideration of H.J. Res. 42, a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee:

H. Res. 160. Resolution to set national policies for local airline service; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HARVEY of Indiana:

H. Res. 161. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct studies and investigations of the problems of small business; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma:

H. Res. 162. Resolution to set national policies for local airline service; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LANGEN:

H. Res. 163. Resolution to set national policies for local airline service; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. NELSEN:

H. Res. 164. Resolution to set national policies for local airline service; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. Res. 165. Resolution to set national policies for local airline service; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. REDLIN:

H. Res. 166. Resolution to set national policies for local airline service; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TOLL:

H. Res. 167. Resolution condemning persecution by the Soviet Union of persons because of their religion; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H. Res. 168. Resolution to set national policies for local airline service; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WATSON:

H. Res. 169. Resolution to amend rule XVIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that certain information be contained in committee reports accompanying general appropriation bills; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. WALKER of New Mexico: Memorial of the New Mexico State Legislature, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, relative to reconsideration on the order closing the Fort Bayard Hospital by the Veterans' Administration, to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, relative to urging Congress to proceed to enact legislation requiring all Government agencies involved to make sufficient funds available to expedite completion of an adequate transportation system on the main roads of national forests and public domain; to the Committee on Public Works.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to drafting appropriate resolutions of condolences in memory of Sir Winston Churchill; to the Committee on House Administration.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, relative to requesting such actions as may be necessary to prevent the closing of the U.S. Public Health Service hospital in the Brighton district of Boston; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to requesting such action as may be necessary to prevent the closing of the veterans' facilities at Rutland Heights; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to protesting the announced closure of the Veterans' Administration hospital located at Miles City, Mont.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHMORE:

H.R. 4024. A bill for the relief of Lewis H. Nelson III; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4025. A bill for the relief of Terence J. O'Donnell, Thomas P. Wilcox, and Clifford M. Springberg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4026. A bill for the relief of Lt. Col. Porter F. Sheldon, U.S. Air Force; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4027. A bill for the relief of Capt. Ted M. Richardson, U.S. Air Force; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4028. A bill for the relief of Capt. Richard A. Ingram and Capt. Arthur R. Sprott, Jr., U.S. Air Force; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4029. A bill for the relief of Lt. Col. John E. McRoberts and T. Sgt. Harold C. Fisher, Jr., U.S. Air Force; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 4030. A bill to require, in the alternative, delivery and return of property of the estate of John F. Hackfeld, deceased, vested by the alien property custodian, on the basis of ownership by an enemy alien, or the repayment of income and estate taxes to said estate, collected on the basis of American citizenship; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4031. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maureen Fields; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4032. A bill for the relief of Carlo Antonio DeLuca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOW:

H.R. 4033. A bill for the relief of Giuseppina Dal Bo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRADEMAs:

H.R. 4034. A bill for the relief of Andriana K. Anagnostopoulou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4035. A bill for the relief of Vlasits Ritsinas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4036. A bill for the relief of Luigi Giovanni Borelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4037. A bill for the relief of Konstantinos Bakas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4038. A bill for the relief of Zafierios Malamis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4039. A bill for the relief of Persefoni G. Katarahias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4040. A bill for the relief of Ioannis Demirakos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4041. A bill for the relief of Theodore Giannopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4042. A bill for the relief of Antonio Catanzariti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4043. A bill for the relief of John Konstantas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 4044. A bill for the relief of Roberto Anaya Pulido; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4045. A bill for the relief of Manuel Miranda Gomez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4046. A bill for the relief of Ignacio Guerrero Sanchez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4047. A bill for the relief of Abel Cruz Morales; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4048. A bill for the relief of Armando Castillo Valencia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4049. A bill for the relief of Luis Gonzalez Capistran; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4050. A bill for the relief of Gilberto Perez Medina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4051. A bill for the relief of Benjamin Gonzalez Arriaga; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4052. A bill for the relief of Jose Rosario Becerra Estrada; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4053. A bill for the relief of Jesus Becerra Estrada; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4054. A bill for the relief of Andres Aguirre Cisneros; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4055. A bill for the relief of Jaime Pena Pena; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4056. A bill for the relief of Tomas Rodarte Mireles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4057. A bill for the relief of Loreto Castro Lares; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4058. A bill for the relief of Brigido Montoya Iniguez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4059. A bill for the relief of Salvador Salazar Hernandez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4060. A bill for the relief of Cirilo Gracia Tovar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURTON of California:

H.R. 4061. A bill for the relief of Ernesto Caputo and Carlucella Caputo, his wife; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAHILL:

H.R. 4062. A bill for the relief of Jankiel Borsuk and wife, Sylvia Borsuk; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONABLE:

H.R. 4063. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Wanda Zybaczinski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DYAL:

H.R. 4064. A bill for the relief of Ivana Geriol; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ERLÉNBOEN:

H.R. 4065. A bill for the relief of Lt. Donald C. Klien, U.S. Navy, and others; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARBSTEN:

H.R. 4066. A bill for the relief of Dr. and Mrs. Abel Gorfain; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 4067. A bill for the relief of Joseph Aizig; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4068. A bill for the relief of Raffaele and Franceschina Piscitelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD:

H.R. 4069. A bill for the relief of Clifton M. Chippewa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRASER:

H.R. 4070. A bill for the relief of Dedrick A. Maanum; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 4071. A bill for the relief of Prof. Visweswara L. Madhysatha; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 4072. A bill for the relief of Sylvie D. Bouganlim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRIFFIN:

H.R. 4073. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Zuchowski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANSEN of Iowa:

H.R. 4074. A bill for the relief of Dr. Soo Hyun Nam; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARDY:

H.R. 4075. A bill for the relief of John F. Reagan, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYS:

H.R. 4076. A bill for the relief of Chung Un Bok; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HICKS:

H.R. 4077. A bill for the relief of Jean A. Quaintance; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4078. A bill for the relief of William L. Minton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4079. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary C. Ryan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H.R. 4080. A bill for the relief of Shaoul Shammah; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H.R. 4081. A bill for the relief of Maria Persic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4082. A bill for the relief of Kenneth C. Wright; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4083. A bill for the relief of Mr. Leonardo Tusa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4084. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Paola Campo Amorelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4085. A bill for the relief of Francesca Santangelo Ardini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KREBS:

H.R. 4086. A bill for the relief of Lauria A. Empleo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4087. A bill for the relief of Miss Junia Kirton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H.R. 4088. A bill for the relief of Irving M. Sobin Chemical Co., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McFALL:

H.R. 4089. A bill for the relief of Dante Giovanni Nomellini, his wife, Lina Nomellini, and their minor children, Adolfo Nomellini and Rosella Nomellini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McEWEN:

H.R. 4090. A bill for the relief of Panagiotis Christos Pappas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACKIE:

H.R. 4091. A bill for the relief of Jamil Hamady; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARTIN of Nebraska:

H.R. 4092. A bill for the relief of Shu Hsien Chang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4093. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Anna Soos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRIS:

H.R. 4094. A bill for the relief of the estate of Newton Watson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4095. A bill for the relief of Serrafettin Tombuloglu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOSHER:

H.R. 4096. A bill for the relief of Lt. William R. Broadwell, U.S. Navy, and others; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NIX:

H.R. 4097. A bill for the relief of Dr. Rizalino M. and Mrs. Natividad Encarnado Buyoc; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OLSEN of Montana:

H.R. 4098. A bill for the relief of W. R. Wade; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4099. A bill for the relief of Charles Sakellaris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4100. A bill for the relief of Joseph P. Hennessey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 4101. A bill for the relief of Susie Cho; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4102. A bill for the relief of Florencio D. Ponce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H.R. 4103. A bill for the relief of Benedetto Romano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4104. A bill for the relief of Leo Arlington Haynes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona:

H.R. 4105. A bill for the relief of Flora and William Bisof; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4106. A bill for the relief of Wie Lie Bong and Jenny Kim-Yang (nee Lie) Bong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H.R. 4107. A bill for the relief of Stamo Mihalitsianou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H.R. 4108. A bill for the relief of Theodora Arvaniti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H.R. 4109. A bill for the relief of Tong Chik Pak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL:

H.R. 4110. A bill for the relief of Mr. Antonino Balardi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4111. A bill for the relief of Johan Steiner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4112. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ruth Garma Alony; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4113. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marcelle Bean; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4114. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Shimon Beatus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4115. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Gerard Frank; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4116. A bill for the relief of Marcene Sonja Godfrey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4117. A bill for the relief of Domenico Perrotta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4118. A bill for the relief of Farid Selim Tawfik; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUMSFELD:

H.R. 4119. A bill for the relief of Juliana Barrigos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 4120. A bill for the relief of Jorge Antonio Cabrera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4121. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ivy Rosalia Ferdinand de Richards; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4122. A bill for the relief of Seoung Lek Rim and his wife, Chun Hye Rim (nee Choe); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4123. A bill for the relief of Maria Clara Rua; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4124. A bill for the relief of Irfan Mavruk; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4125. A bill for the relief of Flora Lee (Shih-yu Li); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4126. A bill for the relief of Dr. Yellamaty Williams; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4127. A bill for the relief of Ellahu Haymovitz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H.R. 4128. A bill for the relief of Joyce Zohelyn Manderson Tillman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4129. A bill for the relief of Phebe Norman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4130. A bill for the relief of Vladimira Saveri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 4131. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Phoebe Thompson Neesham; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOLL:

H.R. 4132. A bill for the relief of Librande P. Caltagirone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4133. A bill for the relief of Russell D. Harris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATSON:

H.R. 4134. A bill for the relief of Lessie Mae (Saxon) Wilson and Mrs. Beatrice Wilson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 4135. A bill for the relief of Chariklia Karakatsani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4136. A bill for the relief of Joanna Stavropoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4137. A bill for the relief of Dr. Jan Roszczewski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H.R. 4138. A bill for the relief of Julio Machado Mendes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYATT:

H.R. 4139. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Eugene E. Laird; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

85. By the SPEAKER: Petition of James R. Frankberry, Bronxville, N.Y., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to the seating by the House of Representatives of the Representative from the 25th Congressional District of New York; to the Committee on House Administration.

86. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to requesting Congress, through the appropriate committee, to publish and circulate a handbook on Federal governmental abbreviations and explanations thereof; to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1965

(Legislative day, January 29, 1965)

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Vice President.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou Father of our spirits, who hearest prayer: Breathe upon us now, we beseech Thee, the benediction of Thy holy calm, as those in this forum, to whose hands has been committed the stewardship of public affairs, face the demands of another week.

Lift the burdens of drab duty from jaded hearts, changing stern statutes into glad songs. Soothe the anxieties of our baffled minds, so that with the shield of Thy peace and the sword of Thy truth, we may face—free and fearless—whatever tests this day may bring.

If there is any kindness we can show the comrades by our side, may we not neglect or defer it, seeing that we pass this way but once. Spurning and scorning anything unworthy of our best, may

we find our joy only in honor untarnished.

We ask in it the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, January 29, 1965, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Jones, one of his secretaries.

REPORT OF U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 66)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith the Fourth Annual Report of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

In this report, submitted pursuant to law, the Agency describes its activities for the calendar year 1964.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 1, 1965.

REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961—Public Law 87-256, the Fulbright-Hays Act—I transmit herewith the annual report on the international cultural exchange program for the fiscal year 1963.

This report deals with the influence for peace and progress which exchange-of-persons activities have become in the world of the 1960's.

The varying stages of nationhood in the world today require a varying range of relationships on our part. I am convinced that exchanges of persons are uniquely appropriate and unusually effective activities for the needs and opportunities of these times. Such exchanges touch our societies at many points—involving students, teachers, professors, research scholars, athletes, government leaders, judges, economists, labor leaders, social workers, actors, authors, coaches, and many others—a broad panorama of professions and the arts.